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"GARDEN and FARM"

Incorporated with Green's Fruit
Grower, May 15th, 1902.

GREEN'S



Twenty-fifth Year.—No. 11.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1905.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Hygiene of Old Age.

"Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty;
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood,
Nor did not with unbalished forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly."

—Shakespeare.

"Whiskey.—The true use of alcohol," says "American Medicine," "is as a sedative, and in dilute form as an aid in digestion, or, in the case of the effervescent wines, to increased peristalsis." It is not the alcohol which produces gout, says Dr. Barr, but its by-products. "As a food," says "American Medicine," "minute, frequent doses must be of value when it is desired to relieve the system of the expense of digesting higher compounds, and when, through asthenia, it is unable to do this, though it is quite evident that as usually given in large doses at infrequent intervals, alcohol is poisonous."

All of which emphasizes the ancient apothegm that there are as many men of many minds as there are many birds of many kinds.—Baltimore "Sun."

Nature's Chief Medicine.—One of the greatest essentials to health is undoubtedly an abundant and free use of pure water. Water is the only fluid capable of circulating in all the tissues of the body and penetrating its finer vessels without irritation or injury. No other liquid than water can dissolve the various articles of food taken into the stomach. It is water only which forms the fluid portions of the blood, and thus serves to convey its nutriment and replenishment. It is water, again, which takes up the decaying particles and conveys them by a most complicated and wonderful system of drainage from the body.

Bath.—The cold bath is best taken in the morning before breakfast, and never should be taken after the system has been fatigued by considerable exertion, as quick walking, running, cycling, dancing and so forth; when the skin is unusually active. Persons who have weak, fatty hearts, or a tendency to apoplexy, should avoid cold baths, and very cold baths should not be taken by persons suffering from varicose veins. Such baths are also bad for persons with a tendency to congestion of any of the internal organs.

On the robust the action of the cold bath is chiefly tonic and bracing, its cleansing or detergent properties being of the slightest. Thoroughly to cleanse the skin warm water is necessary. In the ordinary morning tub the water is mainly employed as a vehicle for the application to the surface of the body of that powerful form of energy we call cold. Under its influence the rate of oxidation of the tissues is increased.

Rules for Prolonging Life.—The question of the possible extension of human life has recently had renewed consideration by scientists. In a lecture delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, in London, Sir Hermann Weber, M. D., F. R. C. P., propounded certain

conclusions which he had arrived at as to the best means for prolonging life. The main points in his advice were comprised in these prescriptions:

- "Regular work and mental occupation.
- "Pure air out of the house and with-in.
- "Moderation in eating and drinking and physical indulgence.
- "Cultivation of placidity, cheerfulness and hopefulness of mind.
- "The keeping of every organ of the body as far as possible in constant working order.
- "Employment of the great power of

terfere to some extent with the direct contact between the food and the stomach necessary to provoke the secretion of the gastric juices. A glass of water taken before breakfast passes through the stomach and gives it a thorough exercise and washing. In local troubles, like chronic gastric catarrh, it is best to take hot water. Such a time-honored custom as taking soup at the beginning of dinner could only have been so persistently adhered to because of its having been found by experience to be the most appropriate time. It does what warm or hot water, with the addition of

lead one quickly to the grave, while moderation makes life worth the living. Therefore if you hope to be a centenarian, go slow. Fast traveling has wrecked many a life that might have been prosperously rounded out in unimpaired usefulness to a hundred years. As some one has observed, there is no joy but calm.

The Open Air Cure.—A young woman named Laura Graves, of Brooklyn, claims to have cured herself of consumption by sleeping in the open air during the winter. After she had wasted away almost to a skeleton under regular medical treatment she adopted a course of her own. On the roof of the little kitchen extension at her home she rigged up a canvas shelter and slept there every night, even during the recent blizzard. "One of the things to which I attribute my recovery," she says, "is what I have termed 'stable treatment.' I made arrangements with a neighbor who owns a livery stable whereby I could work a few hours each day in his stable. I went there and curried horses and worked like an ordinary stable hand. Of course, this does not sound pleasant, but the ammonia won."

Earth salts abound in the cereals, and bread itself, though seemingly the most innocent of edibles, greatly assists in the disposition of calcareous matter in our bodies. Nitrogenous food abounds in this element. Hence a diet made up of fruit principally is best for people advancing in years for the reason that, being deficient in nitrogen, the ossific deposits so much to be dreaded are more likely to be suspended.

Moderate eaters have in all cases a much better chance for long life than those addicted to excess at the table.

A TEST OF PURE WATER.

Take some of the water in a tumbler, add a little cane sugar, cover with a saucer, and set in a warm place. If in the course of twenty-four to forty-eight hours the water becomes turbid, it is unfit for drinking purposes. It is of importance that the water be tested if there is any chance for contamination; for typhoid fever and other dangerous diseases may be contracted through an impure water supply. The water may be as clear as crystal, odorless and tasteless, and still be dangerous. On the other hand, if it have an unpleasant taste, and especially if it have an unpleasant odor it should be rejected.

TEETH AND GOOD LOOKS.

Teeth were not part of bones, but part of the skin—they were, in fact, dermal appendages, says London Standard. Old people were surprised to find that when the teeth of the lower jaw departed there was very little of the jaw left. This produced what was called the nutcracker physiognomy. Referring to the fact that the crocodile had an animated toothpick in the form of a bird, which removed foreign matter, the lecturer enforced the lesson of the necessity of attending carefully to the cleansing of the teeth, and recommended attention to them at night as being more important than in the morning. In these modern days, he said, no chance was given to the teeth, because everything was cooked for man, and that was the cause of the deterioration of the teeth in modern times. Bad teeth, Prof. Thompson concluded, destroyed good looks.



OX-POWER IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

The Shaduf is a device to lift the water from the River Nile into the irrigating ditch which keeps the land moist in time of drouth. It is simple in construction, cheap, quickly made, soon repaired, easily worked, capable of raising an immense quantity of water to the height of several feet. During recent years many efforts have been made to introduce the modern pump, but it always fails and gets out of repair; and as there is no one able to mend it, it is thrown aside, and the farmer returns to his shaduf. The motive or lifting power for this device is usually the buffalo ox, though a camel or donkey is a good substitute. An illustrated journey in foreign lands, prepared for Green's Fruit Grower by the Rev. Frank Rowland, to be continued through the year.

the mind in controlling passions and nervous fear.

"Going to bed early and rising early, and restricting the hours of sleep to six or seven hours.

"Daily baths or ablutions according to individual conditions, cold or warm, or warm followed by cold.

"Regular exercise every day in all weather, supplemented in many cases by breathing movements and by walking and climbing tours."

Benefit of Cold Baths.—The cold bath is, as a rule, beneficial to the robust, to young men, and to men in the prime of life. It is, however, generally unsuitable for early childhood, for women, for the delicate and for the aged. Since nevertheless, there are exceptions to every rule, each adult is able to discover the suitability or unsuitability of the cold bath for his or her individual constitution by giving it a trial.

In the morning the stomach contains a considerable quantity of mucus, spread over and adherent to its walls. If food enters at this time the mucus will in-

terfere to some extent with the direct contact between the food and the stomach necessary to provoke the secretion of the gastric juices.—Presbyterian Banner.

Itching Piles.—L. F. tells Green's Fruit Grower that he was cured of itching piles by using a local application of dry powdered sulphur.

To Live 100 Years.—Doubtless many so-called enjoyments will be missed by the person who elects to follow closely nature's behests, but the tranquil life is, after all, the best, and the quiet attractions which it offers are less nerve wearing and brain destroying than the more strenuous entertainment that most men pursue.

We know that there are some men who advocate a short life and a merry one, and they have a right to choose their own way, but those who wish to enjoy this world for a century must follow Dr. Browne's prescription and keep cool. The fever of unrest is a sore destroyer of the human body and mind, and makes one unfitted to appreciate this beautiful world and the best of all that it contains. Sensuality, intemperance and overwork



"O! Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

It pays tew be perlitte, even tew dumb anermula.

We're all hoboes by natur' ef not by ockerpation.

The road tew prosperetty hez no macadam surface on it.

The dorg minds its marster accordin' tew the trainin' it's hed.

The best thing about a pickled pear is the stem tew hol' it by.

Fishin' an' ketchin' fish is tew diffrunt ways uv passin' yewr time.

The more yew git the ol' caow worked up the less she'll give daown.

Good eyesight is a good thing pervidin' it's used tew good advantage.

Runnin' daown a run-daown farm will never help tew build it up ag'in.

Don't think that the farm is the las' place the Lord ever made; it's the fust.

Boys will be boys ez long ez they's more fun tew be hed in bein' boys.

Even a hornet knows when a pusson hez gone tew fur; so does the pusson.

The best remerdy some people find fur their infirmities is tew talk about 'em.

Mos' gen'ly the red-headed boy makes a bigger man than the ones who laff at him.

Straws show which way the current runs, also whether yew kin be tickled or not.

All ain't gold that glitters; the ol', yaller punkin in the sun'light shows up purty well.

They's on'y one thing that keeps some men out uv jail: they don't hap'n tew git in.

Yew can't scare the man who hez his bills all paid by tellin' him it's goin' tew be a hard winter.

They's a chance that the feller who says he don't owe a dollar in the world may owe 99 cents.

Hev marcy on the tramp cat; unlike the majorrity uv their human brothers they ain't hoboes frum choice.

It's mighty hard tew convince a woman that her cat steals chickens, an' a man that his dorg kills sheep.

The man who wears eout the seat uv his trousers on a cracker bar'l is mighty mean ef he won't allow his boy the fun uv alidin' daown a sular door.

Cats an' dorgs would be a good deal more lazy than they be naow ef 'twarn't fur the exercise they git tryin' tew ketch fleas.

It's mighty hard work tew convince some boys that they don't know more than their fathers untill they git tew the place where they hev boys uv their own.

Naow is the time tew calk up fur winter. Git some storm doors an' storm winders. It's a purty hard job fur any one fam'ly tew try tew heat up all eout doors.

Live Stock.

During a five years' period when a Niagara-like outflow of money was in progress the wealth of our people increased at a rate unprecedented in the history of this or any other nation. The live stock of American farmers increased in value over \$400,000,000. The cash value of their farms increased over \$1,500,000,000. They have been building bonafires with their farm mortgages ever



since McKinley was first elected. American manufacturers have added nearly 200,000 new factories to their former plants, and the value of the products of these factories has increased nearly \$4,000,000,000; more than 1,000,000 more workmen are employed in these factories than had work a little over five years ago, and the laboring people of the United States have over \$5,000,000,000 more in the savings bank of the country than they had then. During those same five years our exports to foreign countries exceeded our imports by \$2,800,000,000.

From the Department of Agriculture farmers can obtain soil inoculation germs in a smaller package somewhat like a yeast cake, says Farm Journal. This cake when dissolved and mixed with water, etc., according to directions, becomes a marvelous medium for farmers' needs. Seeds of clover, alfalfa, peas, etc., can be soaked with the necessary bacteria to make them grow as they should on land where they would not otherwise do well.

World's Wheat Crop.

The Bulletin des Halles, a leading French authority, gives the world's wheat crop this year at 2,816,218,750 bushels, a decrease of 244,593,500 from last year. The decrease in Europe was slightly over 200,000,000 bushels, and the wheat crop of France alone shows a shortage of 62,425,000 bushels. These figures indicate a continued high price of wheat, and they also create some astonishment that the exports of wheat from this country continue so light. If Europe be short of wheat, when is it going to begin importing freely? Unless we are consuming a far greater quantity of wheat per capita than any of the statisticians have thus far discovered, we must have a surplus of a good deal over 100,000,000 bushels available for export.—Philadelphia "Record."

A German professor has experimented to determine the effects of various foods on the odor given off by cows' milk. Some cows always give milk of strong or disagreeable flavor, no matter what may be the food, which is apt to cause digestive troubles. In vain is the food changed—the flavor persists. The taste of the milk depends in a certain measure on the cow's feed, but in a degree more important on the peculiarities of the animal.

Errors in Horseshoeing.

There are three or four most irrational practices followed by many country blacksmiths in the shoeing of horses that cannot be too strongly condemned. First, the cutting away of the frog, which is done by a majority of the country smiths, is a most positive injury to the foot and can have no reasonable argument in its favor. The frog is the natural cushion and expander of the hoof, and was placed there by an all-wise Creator. To cut it out means not only to rob the foot of the cushion that should soften the concussion of every step, but to allow the foot to contract at the heel and become misshapen and crippled.

Another mistaken idea is that the sole of the foot should be thinned till it will yield to the pressure of the thumbs. The sole proper should never be touched by the knife. All loose scale may be trimmed away, but the knife should never cut either the sole or the frog. All trimming on the bottom of the foot should be done by the rasp, which will trim the edge and not the sole. Cutting of a frog or sole in any way works an injury by causing the tissues to shrink and become hard and dry. A frog that has been trimmed by the knife often dries so as to become as detrimental to the foot as a stone or other foreign body. There is never any good excuse for touching the knife to a healthy frog. It will wear away fast enough if let alone. The writer never saw one that was too large.

Hot fitting of shoes to horses' feet should not be allowed by the horse's owner. While it may be possible, as claimed by some horseshoers, that a better fit is obtained in this way, and that no real harm is done to the foot if properly trimmed after touching with the hot shoe, it is also possible that a good fit may be obtained by cold fitting, and the latter process certainly is safer. If the foot be perfectly leveled with the rasp, and the shoe be made perfectly

level, there is no trouble about making a fit.

A very common fault among horseshoers is the habit of setting a shoe a little too far back on the foot and then rasping off the toe to meet the front of the shoe. The trimming of the hoof should all be done from the bottom of the foot before the shoe is set. The outside of the hoof should not be touched by the rasp, except to smoothen off any slivers around the edge. The common practice of rasping the entire outer surface of the hoof after setting the shoe should never be allowed, as it destroys the natural coating of varnish with which every healthy hoof is covered, and allows it to become dry and brittle.—Prof. J. M. Drew, in Farm Blacksmithing.

The oat crop will be seriously curtailed by the drought covering New York, Pennsylvania, New England and the middle Atlantic states, including Virginia. It has also affected the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and large areas of Ohio, and Indiana and Michigan.

Property Losses By Insects.

"Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the department of agriculture," says the New York "World," "has just made public some startling statements of the property losses caused by insects. He believes they aggregate over \$300,000,000 a year.

The Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, in 1874 ate up \$100,000,000 worth of growing crops. The chinch-bug alone has eaten \$330,000,000 worth of corn and wheat in the western states since 1850.

"As for the mosquito, apart from the losses believed to be due to its pernicious activity in the spread of yellow fever and malaria, it is an immense deprecator of real estate values. A New Jersey newspaper recently estimated that its extermination in that one state alone would add to its real estate valuation not less than \$100,000,000.

"It certainly would pay to wage a continuous war of extermination against all these insects."

Three years ago the Chautauqua (N. Y.) grape belt put out eight thousand cars. According to report it appears doubtful if 2,500 cars go out this year. The vines made poor wood last season.

Three Remedies For Rats.

1. Feed rats on flour and sugar for three days, 1-4 sugar, then use three parts flour and one part plaster of paris and sweeten as before. Animals eating rats killed this way will not die, says Rural New Yorker.

2. Catch a live rat, smear him with tar and set him at liberty.

3. Acetylene sprinkled in rat holes and runways, coops and out buildings will cause immediate evacuation.

"Cherries is ripe," says the groceryman, producing his order book and sinking into the kitchen rocker with a sigh of content, says Chicago News. Fresh picked from the tree, sound in wind and limb an' free from vice. Want some?"

"Who told you you could sit down in that chair?" demanded the pretty cook. "Nobody," replied the groceryman, "but it looks easy. I was tol'be sure I could do it if I tried. The hard work'll be to git up again. How's the girl this fine chilly summer mornin'?"

"What girl?"

"You, loveliness."

"See here," said the pretty cook, "you're tooo fresh to keep. What are the cherries worth?"

"Thirty-five a box."

"Keep 'em!"

"They're worth that, but we've got 'em marked down two boxes for a quarter. Full quart boxes; six of 'em would come near fillin' a gallon measure. Tradin' stamp with every box. Say, Evelina, didn't I see you a Sunday afternoon in the park in a fine blue hat?"

"I went out in the country a Sunday afternoon."

"Well, I seen some girl in a blue hat. I was drivin' in my ortermabubble an' I couldn't stop, but if it had be'n you, an' I hadn't been in a hurry, I'd 'a' give you an invite to take a ride. How many cherries do you want?"

You can bring me a couple of boxes if they're any good. If they ain't you'll have the pleasure o' takin' 'em back. Would you like a piller for your head?"

Long Ago.

I knew the wood—the very tree.
I once knew all the birds that came
And nested in our orchard trees,
For every flower I had a name—
My friends were woodchucks, toads, and
bees;
I knew what thrived in yonder glen,
What plants would soothe a stone-bruise.
Oh, I was very learned then—
But that was very long ago.

"I knew the spot upon the hill
Where checkerberries could be found—
I knew the rushes near the mill,
Where pickerel lay that weighed a pound!
I knew the wood—the very tree
Where lived the poaching, saucy crow
And all the woods and crows knew me—
But that was very long ago.

"And pining for the joys of youth,
I tread the old familiar spot.
Only to learn this solemn truth:
I have forgotten, am forgot.
Yet here's this youngster at my knee
Knows all the things I used to know.
To think I once was wise as he—
But that was very long ago.

"I know 'tis folly to complain
Of whatsoever the fates decree.
Yet, were not wishes all in vain,
I tell you what my wish would be!
I'd wish to be a boy again,
Back with the friends I used to know.
For I was, oh, so happy then—
But that was very long ago."

Sermon on "Johnny Appleseed."

"The first sermon lesson to be found in this story is the refreshing charm that goes with a man who has an individuality that marks him, sets him apart from the common herd; a man who counts one; a man to be remembered; one to be quoted; one who has achieved that nearest, and on that account dearest, pledge of immortality; he who, dead, yet speaketh; though buried lives in the memory of his fellows.

"John Chapman as he stands out in the few meager pages of history, is a hundred times more charming than the 'Johnny Appleseed' of the romancers. As one might expect, this grower of apple trees never killed anything, not even, says the historian, 'for the purpose of obtaining food.' He never carried weapons, not even for self-defense. He was welcomed by the red man even in times of hostility.

"In another place says the historian: 'His usual price for a tree was a "fipenny bit," but if the settlers had no money John would either give them credit or take old clothes for pay.'

"It almost goes without the saying that John Chapman was a devout soul. It was known that the life of this gentleman was an ellipse drawn around two foci—one was an apple tree, the other the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg. Wherever he went he was a missionary of this poetic, mystic, spiritual faith.

"He was the reconciler, the benignant go-between of the red man of the woods and the white man of the settlement, and he rendered high service in protecting life, and during the war of 1812 often warned the settlers of approaching danger."

I planted scorn; it died in the garden mold.
I planted love; it bore a flower of gold.
I planted doubt; it withered, lacking root.
I planted faith; it ripened precious fruit.
—Ida Whipple Benham, in Lippincott's Magazine.

Value of Good Roads.

After careful inquiry it has been found that the average haul of the American farmer in getting his product to market or to the nearest shipping station is twelve miles, and the average cost of hauling over the common country roads is 25 cents per ton per mile, or \$3 per ton for a 12-mile haul says Portland Oregonian. An estimate places the total tons hauled at 300,000,000 per year. On the estimate of \$3 per ton for twelve miles this would make the total cost of getting the surplus products of the farm to the local market or to the railroad no less than \$900,000,000—a figure greater than the operating expenses of all the railroads of the United States. If anything could make an argument for good wagon roads this statement surely may.

She Knew.—"It must be awful," remarked a gushing young girl, "never to have had a chance to marry."

"Yes; but not nearly so bad as to have had a chance and let it slip!" said the lady of uncertain age.

Two fifths of the population of the United States live on farms.

About Nitrate of Soda.

W. S. Myers, 16 John street, New York City, has published a booklet called "The Trotter's Dictionary," which tells all about nitrate of soda as a fertilizer. While this is an expensive publication, Mr. Myers is willing to send it free to all the readers of Green's Fruit Grower who are particularly interested in this subject.

Autumn Days Are Harvest Days

BY THE EDITOR.

October, the harvest month. October, the month of beauty. October, the month of the tinted leaves. October, the month of thoughtfulness and sobriety. When I ask you which is the harvest month you reply, August, for the reason that the great staple crop of this country, wheat, is harvested at that date. In reality October is the great harvest month throughout a large portion of the United States. In October we have the corn harvest, the apple, pear and grape harvest, the potato harvest, the harvesting of garden and field vegetables such as carrots, beets, turnips and many other products.

October is the season when the farmer and fruit grower lays by his winter store of the various products of the field, garden and vineyard. The amount of these family stores, while not large in any one instance, is somewhat prodigious when we consider the magnitude of this country and consider the entire sum total of the contents of the farmer's cellars and granaries, haymows and strawstacks, which are set aside for the farmer's personal use.

October weather is neither too warm nor too cold. We may have suffered during the summer months from excessive heat, but now we find the heat of the sun tempered by cooling breezes and cool chilly days have not yet arrived.

There is no pleasanter time of the year for strolling or driving through the country than in October. The foliage yet upon the bushes and trees is tinted by the hand of the great artist. The sheaves of corn are seen on every side waiting for the hands of the husker, the fields of cornstubble are dotted with yellow pumpkins and the apple orchards are laden with the fruit of the gods.

October is the season for visiting the grape regions. While every locality has its home supply, or its little vineyards, the great grape growing industry is gathered together in groups over the country; thus in New York state we have the Chautauque, or Brockton district and the Penn Yan or Hammondsport district, two of the most prominent in New York state. A visit to either of these grape districts in the month of October will well repay the tourist. There are few sights more attractive than hillsides covered with grape vines laden with white, purple or red clusters. If the visitor is interested in vinticulture he will take interest in visiting wine cellars where vast hogheads are lined up in long rows, and where there are miles of shelving containing the bottled product.

October is an interesting month for the study of birds and other wild creatures. The woodchuck is not so frequently seen as during the summer months. Possibly he has retired to the inner chambers of his den for his long winter sleep. The quail and partridge are active in their search for food on which they fatten, preparatory for the long winter's dearth of their favorite supplies. For the quail is offered a tempting feast in the way of wheat left in the stubble, the corn, and in the seeds of many weeds that grow in the fence corners of the careless husbandman. The partridge feeds upon the elderberry, which is a delightful change from its ordinary bill of fare. Squirrels are busy laying away their winter store of nuts, and in reinforcing their nests in the hollow trees. Robins and other wild birds will soon gather together preparatory for their annual flight to the south. If there are fields infested with the white grub, and I have seen those in which the grass was entirely destroyed by this grub, the robins will be seen there in large numbers industriously destroying this serious insect pest so great dreaded by the strawberry grower.

In October take a drive through the apple-growing regions. The apple tree thrives almost everywhere in this country, but there are certain localities where it thrives so much better than elsewhere that apple-growing on a large scale, like grape growing in New York state, is largely confined to localities. The principal apple growing regions of New York state are in Orleans and Niagara counties, in Wayne and Monroe counties and in the Hudson River district. Apple orchards, as well as vineyards, seem to thrive best in the locality of the great lakes, which shield the blossoms from late spring frosts, and also shield the orchards from early fall frosts. Nothing pleases me more than to take a trolley car ride through the apple growing region of Monroe and Wayne counties. On either side of the car track there is a continuous display of apple orchards, usually heavily laden with bright red fruit waiting for the hands of the pickers. This is a season of great stress with fruit growers since laborers are scarce. The picking season is thus extended over a much longer period than is profitable to the

fruit grower. October winds are liable to sweep down upon these orchards and destroy many of the toothsome specimens.

The peach season extends into October and through that month. The late Crawford ripening in Western New York about the first of October, and other varieties continue to ripen later throughout the month. These later peaches are not apt to be as sweet and well flavored as those ripening in August and September, but they are often beautiful and luscious.

October is the month when more pears mature than any other month. The luscious Sheldon, the large and attractive Anjou and the Flemish are gathered early in October, and later in the month the Winter Nellis, Josephine, Lawrence, etc.

October is the month of realization. In the springtime we plow harrow and plant and see the promise of fruitfulness in our orchards, vineyards, fields and gardens, but it is in October that we come fully into the inheritance of the season's bounty. Is it not thus in life? Youth is the time for preparation. It is the seedtime, it is the time of the promise. Mature life and old age is the October, the harvest time, the season of inheritance.

Dissipation of fortunes.—The association of an individual and great fortunes is, in the nature of things, very transient. Usually a man is beyond middle life before he acquires wealth; by the time he has consolidated his fortune he is old. Presently he dies. Either his fortune is then sub-divided among his heirs, a majority of whom do not know how to acquire wealth or how to conserve it, or it goes in great bequests to public uses more or less wisely selected. The proverb that it is only three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves is rather proved than contradicted by the exceptions to it.—New York "Times."

Words From Wise Folk.

Self-sacrifice is well enough, but don't give yourself to be melted over for the tallow trade.—George Eliot.

What is defeat? Nothing but education; nothing but the first step to something better.—Wendell Phillips.

That thing which I understand by real art, is the expression by man of his pleasure in labor.—William Morris.

We are never too poor, too ugly, too dull, too sick, too friendless to be useful to some one.—Kate Gannett Wells.

"It is a trite saying that the rolling stone gathers no moss. It is equally true that the one which is always stationary gathers little else."

Let us have faith that the right makes night, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

"I never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden."

I've always noted that when one gets by hook or crook that which he oughtn't to have, the good of it is gone before he touches it, and it's worse to have it than to want it.—Jane G. Austin.

The peace of the world cannot be brought about by legislation. A prohibitory law against war cannot be enforced. When the sentiment of the world is in favor of peace, then wars will cease to be.

"God plows and harrows his fields with earthworms and puts the burden of His creation on beasts that can swarm through the eye of the needle. Awake to the significance of the insignificant."

Men are tattooed with their special beliefs like so many South Sea Islanders, but a real human heart, with Divine love in it beats with the same glow under all the patterns of all earth's thousand tribes.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

I would rather ride on earth in an ox cart with a free circulation, than go to heaven in the fancy car of an excursion train and breathe a malaria all the way.—Thoreau.

Last Moments Before Death.

Judging not only from words spoken in the last hour of death, but from the look of peace left on the faces of the dead, the last moments of life, at least, are free from fear and pain," says New York "Press." "If I only had the strength to hold a pen," murmured W. Hunter a few minutes before his death. "I would use it to express how easy it is to die." Some one remarking in William Croker's presence, a little while before his death, that death was an awful thing, "I do not feel it so," he said. "The same hand which took care

of me when I came into this world will take care of me when I go out of it." Even violent deaths, provided they are not too slow, are easy and free from pain; it may be said that death excites hardly any horror when it comes quickly and without previous announcement, so the confessions of some persons who have escaped the gravest dangers would make us believe. It is known that hunters who have escaped from the clutch of a lion or a tiger agree in declaring that they experienced no physical or moral suffering in their peril. Dr. Livingstone describes his feeling when seized and shaken by a lion as a kind of stupor, with no pain or terror, although he was fully conscious of what had happened to him. Also, persons who came near drowning tell us that after the first long and vain struggle with the elements they allowed themselves to fall in a state of peaceful stupor, in which they saw their whole past unrolling rapidly before their mind's eye. Mr. Whympers, when he fell several hundred feet on the Matterhorn rolling from rock to rock, till he alighted on a mass of snow, which fortunately held him just clear from the edge of the precipice, although he received a number of contusions, felt no pain and did not lose consciousness, but simply speculated the number of tumbles he would still receive before it would be over. That severe nervous shocks of every kind, coming in the form of extremely violent and sudden sensations or emotions, produce this sort of hypnotic anaesthesia, is proved by the many instances of soldiers who in the heat of battle were unconscious of their sometimes fatal wounds.

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever the gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.
It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll;
I am master of my fate,
I am captain of my soul.
—W. E. Henley.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at 17 Shawmut Building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.



Here is the cheapest good gun yet made. By the omission of the take down feature we have been able to greatly reduce the cost of production and at the same time have kept the gun up to the famous high Marlin standard of strength, safety and durability. Notice the clean simplicity of this gun. The workmanship and finish are perfect. The weight is only 7 pounds. The full choke barrels are especially bored for smokeless as well as black powder and so chambered that 2 3/4 inch or 2 1/2 inch shells may be used. Several improvements in the operating parts make it the easiest, most reliable and best working gun in existence. We are glad to make it possible for every lover of guns and bird shooting to get this high grade repeating shot gun at so low a price.

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Our POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Hen Food.—What is the best feed for hens, you ask? Plenty of good sound wheat, corn, clover, milk, and pure water, with some kind of good sharp grit and charcoal, which, by the way, are not very easy to get, especially the first two. Remember, fowls must be kept busy if you want them to pay their way, especially in the cold weather in January and February. Like boys, they must be kept busy, or they will get into mischief and then lose their appetites. It is the busy hen that lays the most eggs.

Farmers are far better situated to raise fancy poultry than are the city people and should be the ones to raise fancy birds. They have all the facilities for raising them and they should be the leaders in this business. It is only a question of time and education along this line when they will be the leaders and will be reaping the reward of their labor which justly belongs to the farmers.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Our Little Black Hen.—We have a remarkable pullet, a small black bird with a topknot. She came into this beautiful world a year ago this month. She developed rapidly and hatched a brood of chicks in May, was a most devoted mother, chucking, chirping and calling more than any hen we ever had. Before she weaned her brood she laid five eggs; stole her nest in a lilac bush. I discovered her retreat and allowed her to set again on her own eggs for I wanted more of her kind. While setting I would find her chicks all sitting around her. She has just come off with fourteen beauties, six pure white, and now we have the comfort of watching her sweet motherhood.—Virginia.

Vitality of Poultry.—A neighbor recently removed three pins and a carpet tack from a hen's crop. This hen was in good health and was a good layer up to a certain time, when something seemed to be wrong with her crop. He made an incision in the crop removing the pins and tack, washed out the crop with a solution of water and boracic acid, sewed it up and the hen recovered completely.

POULTRY NOTES.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Wilmer C. Wainwright.

Alfalfa meal considered by those who made poultry foods that a number of our best egg foods have it as a base instead of oil meal, bran or other similar feed stuffs. A combination of alfalfa meal, beef scraps, ground bone and a few other ingredients of minor importance makes the best feed for chicks and laying hens that can be secured. As most of our egg foods contain these ingredients it follows that they must be valuable for the purpose for which they are compounded. With alfalfa meal a poultryman need not hesitate about keeping laying hens confined the year round if necessary, for the meal is fully as valuable in maintaining health and productiveness as the best natural grass.

Mayor Headlee, of Everett, Washington, is a chicken fancier himself and very appropriately vetoed the ordinance passed by the council to prevent chickens from running at large.

Hen manure, well dried and without too much dirt and feathers is worth about four times the average stable manure. Many farmers will say at once that this is low estimate, yet we believe it to be a fair statement. In the East, on poultry and fruit farms, the hen manure is crushed and mixed with chemicals.

Does change of climate have any depressing effects on poultry? I honestly believe it does, almost in every case, when fowls are bred inland and shipped to the coast. But fowls bred near the coast do alright when shipped inland.

Never give fowls sulphur in damp or wet weather, and give it cautiously even in dry weather. If fed, and the fowls get wet, it is claimed to cause rheumatism and weakness of the legs.

Dust is death to lice, and fowls should have full access to it. Sifted coal ashes

are good for this purpose. But wood ashes bleach the legs of the yellow-legged breed.

Young poultry should not be allowed to go hungry nor should they be given more than what they can eat up clean at one time. A good rule is this, feed regular three times a day and the results will be better than what is looked for.

The inscrutable stoneware drinking fountains are as good as any kind we have seen and have the advantage of being cheap.

Do not feed grain as an exclusive diet. On farms especially large amounts of grain grass seed and other foods, find their way into the farmyard to rot. The sharp eyes of the hens will discover this loss and save it to owners by producing eggs.

The poultrymen mostly forget that leaves are one of the chief things to put in the houses, now is your opportunity, for they have decided value in economy of poultry keeping. Leaves make excellent litter for the bedding to place upon the floors of your poultry houses. They serve to carpet the floors and afford a medium in which to scatter small grains for the purpose of encouraging the birds to scratch, and take important exercise so needful to health and productiveness, which is part of the trouble of so many farmers not getting any eggs in the late fall and winter months.

INDISCRIMINATE FEEDING.

On some farms all kinds of poultry are fed together, old and young, and geese and ducks, turkeys and chickens. There are always domineering individuals in all barnyards, hence it will be an advantage to separate the older from the younger stock. When feeding, the natural consequence of promiscuous commingling of fowls is that the largest and strongest take their choice and leave the refuse to be eaten by the weaker, whereas the best should be given to the poorest in order to help them to a condition of thrift and growth. It is also more economical to make some distinction, when feeding especially, when a profit is desired.

CHOLERA REMEDY

I lost twenty-four hens and two fine Rock roosters which I had given a good price for. Trouble appeared to be cholera. Had only three hens left, but bought another rooster and quit the business. After experimenting with several so-called remedies I tried putting Venetian red in the water and in four days you would hardly have known that the rooster had been ailing. This was two years ago, and I haven't lost any fowls since that time. Grown fowls and chicks have Venetian red in drinking water all summer long. I put a pound of it in a tight trough that will hold about half a pail of water, replenishing the supply whenever necessary. Venetian red costs only three cents per pound.

MAKE REPAIRS NOW.

Usually glasses are broken or windows are taken out of the poultry houses during the summer season. Therefore we must not forget to set these broken panes of glass, and replace our windows before the weather becomes too cool, for neglect in these particulars always means loss. Then there is often much that can be done to tighten up cracks and render the house warm and snug for winter. Winter laying hens must have warm quarters. Therefore if houses are loose and openly built we must remedy them now.—E. C. Wainwright.

Keeping Eggs.

The Ontario School of Agriculture has recently carried on an elaborate series of experiments, in the course of which eggs were preserved in twenty different ways. Water-glass dissolved in water was the only preservative that proved altogether satisfactory. The college report follows:

"On the 27th of May we took twelve dozen eggs, all known to be perfectly fresh, and prepared the following solutions:

"No. 1—one part of water-glass in the semi-liquid form to ten parts of water.

"No. 2—One part water-glass in the semi-liquid form to fifteen parts water.

"No. 3—One part water-glass in the semi-liquid form to twenty parts water.

"The first solution was found to be too strong, as it caused the eggs to float. The second was all right in this respect. The third, though much weaker, gave perfect satisfaction. We divided the eggs into three lots of four dozen each, and put one lot into each solution. We tested them from time to time, and in every case found them perfectly fresh, and on breaking we noticed that the yolk stood

up exactly as in new-laid eggs, and did not show the slightest tendency toward decay.

"We tested one-half dozen from each solution on the 1st of December and could not detect any difference in the appearance or quality in the eggs out of the different solutions, all being perfectly fresh after being in the solution six months.

"In order to use water-glass successfully the following plan should be adopted: Take one part by measure of water-glass, say one gallon, and twenty parts by measure of water that has been boiled (twenty gallons) and allow the water to cool; then place the water-glass and water in a vessel; stir the ingredients well together; put the eggs into the tub or vat in which they are to be kept and pour the solution over them until the topmost layer is completely covered. The reason for boiling the water is to kill any putrefactive germs which may be in the water at the time. If the water-glass is purchased by the cwt., it should be procured for \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. (112 pounds).

"So far as we know this is the best solution yet tried for the preservation of eggs. When taken out of it the eggs have the appearance of fresh-laid eggs, and when they are broken the yolk stands up exactly as in new-laid eggs without showing the slightest tendency toward decay. It is first necessary before boiling eggs that have been kept in this solution, as in lime pickle, to puncture the shell with a needle, otherwise the shell will crack as soon as placed in hot water, owing to the pores of the shell being closed."

Poultry and Fruit a Good Combination.

Poultry keeping is a growing industry. The revenue from poultry keeping in this country now amounts to nearly as much as the revenue from the greatest industry, such as wheat and corn growing. Fruit growing and poultry keeping work well together. The land occupied by poultry houses and poultry yards may be profitably covered with trees of the apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry, also grape vines. The experienced poultry keeper prefers that his poultry yard shall be shaded rather than that the birds shall be exposed to the full rays of the hot summer sun. The shade, however, should not be too dense. There should be places in every yard where the birds can get the sun.

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and better eggs when you feed great bone fresh cut, because it is rich in protein and all other egg elements. This makes fertile eggs, better hatches, livelier chicks, earlier broilers and heavier market birds.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handiest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte.

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These are similar to Barred Plymouth Rocks, except they are all white, therefore above description will do for White Rocks. Note that prices are the same for all of our breeds.

PRICE OF BIRDS OF ALL BREEDS: Cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00, and \$5.00 each; Pullets, \$2.50, \$3.50, and \$5.50 each; Trips, \$3.00, \$4.00, and \$6.00. We ship no cull birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard bred, practically as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS: From good breeding pairs best breeding pairs, \$2.00 per 13. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the price paid.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

"The Whole Thing in a Nutshell." 200 Eggs a Year Per Hen



The fifth edition of the book "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen" is now ready. Revised, enlarged, and in part re-written. 66 pages. Contains among other things the method of feeding by which Mr. S. D. Fox, of Wolfboro, N. H., won the prize of \$100 in gold offered by the manufacturers of a well-known condition powder for the best egg record during the winter months. Simple as a, b, c—and yet we guarantee it to start hens to laying earlier and to induce them to lay more eggs than any other method under the sun. The book also contains Mr. E. F. Chamberlain, of Wolfboro, N. H., says: "By following the methods outlined in your book I obtained 1496 eggs from 91 R. I. Reds in the month of January, 1902. From 14 pullets picked at random out of a farmer's flock the author got 2,959 eggs in one year—an average of over 214 eggs apiece. It has been my ambition in writing '200 Eggs a Year Per Hen' to make it the standard book on egg production and profits in poultry. Tells all there is to know, and tells it in a plain, common-sense way. 60 cents, or, with a year's subscription, 60 cents, or given as a premium for four yearly subscriptions to the American Poultry Advocate at 25 cents each.

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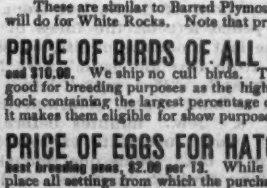
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All is Well.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Walter Scott Haskell.
God gave me lungs and air to breathe,
He gave this vessel—mind,
With thoughts of mortal filled;
Nor launched the barque thus full equipped
To stay in port, but sail
Where thoughts of mortal willed.
As like the oak the acorn grows,
So thoughts in time expand
Into the perfect tree;
All nature points to God,
And though I sail in doubt
My course is unto Thee.

Borrowing and Lending.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.—The
borrowin plan is a plan that I was al-
ways against. Not but wut I am always
ready to lend, not only to oblige a man,
but also to find out how long afore hee'l
fetch it back.

I find that in nine kases out o ten its
the feller that's the reddiest to borrow,
thats the kwikest to forget that hee's
done out and ot to take it home. I've
lately been makin a study o me own
nature, and I find that Ill walk a mile
to borrow something, but when ime done
oot ide ruther promise me boy double
pay to take it home than go meself.

Show me the man that got rich bor-
rowin, and Ill show you a man that
never hed much of his own tew lend.

I went to a naber to borrow a hoe, and
found the man in his field but he was
like Edwin Markhams Poeme The Man
with the Hoe, and the very hoe I wanted
tew borrow, Well we both lost an hour
talking bout the dry weather that we
kouldnt do any good tew if weed talk
about fur a week. So when we run
ashore fur talk and I begun tew get
hungry I told im wut I kum fur, Well
said he ime very sorry but ime usen it
as you see and I kant due very well
thoutet, and he looked at me as if tew
ask where my hoe wuz, so it took me fif-
teen minutes more tew tell him how the
boys broke the handle oud ott wholopin
a balky horse and then thru the hoe
in the well. Well, Well, Well, said the
naber as he leaned on the very hoe thet
ide like to hed. Ime very sorry, and I
gues he wuz sorry, Sorry that he wuz
liven handy tew a man as karless ez me.
And sorry thet ide been drinking the
water out o thet well, since the summer
afore.

I node a man wut took a noshon in
June, tew witewash his house well he
tuk the same advise as a father gave to
his son. Beginning at the bottom and
work up, so he commenced to witewash
at the bottom, but when he hed it done
ez far up ez he kould reach he thot about
a ladder and the next thot wuz thet he
hed nun (Pity he hedent thot that in the
winter whin he wasnt busy.) Well the
next thot wuz borrow one, so he hitched
the horse to the kart and after pounding
the tire on with a stone and a milk
bench, he went half a mille to a nabers.
The naber hed tew laders, but ez he was
shingling his barn roof he kouldnt lend
them, and he wuz also very sorry.
(What sorrow this borrowin kases dos-
ent it.) So the man went home, wite-
washed one side of the well-box and
kiked the bucket, no doubt thinking
that well begun is haf dun, and even
though that hapened seven years ago
the house is only haf dun yet. And you
ot tue see it. It reminds me of a Chiney-
man dressed in a black coat and wite
trousers. When I went tew skool I hed
tew lern a Poem bout an Aunt and a
Kriket and I think that if we koud make
thim verses into a powder and put them
up in quarter pound packages, that if
we kould sell them thayed due a power
o good by sprinklin a dust over some
mens porridge every mornen. Or how
would it work tew sew the verses onto
the waistband of a man's pants so's heed
haf tew read it every mornin when heed
get up. Or howd it dew tew rap the
verses round his plug o twist so's heed
chew a line or tew with his tobacker.
Will some reader hooose a better skollern
me give his opinion.

I wuz reciten The ant and the krick-
et to a borrower, and as I stopped at
We ants never borrow, we ants never
lend, he broke out with, well that proper
wat rite has wimmen borrowen and
lendin (you see he thot about the ant as
a woman.) Kan I get the lend o yer
plov said a naber to me. Yess sir and
welcome toit said I use it till yer
dunoit and then bring it home, but would
you believe me he never kum back. I
spect the last part o my sentence set him
wondern wether heed bring it home or
not, and as he wasnt shure he woudnt
risket.—John R. Marks, P. E. Island.

The Uses of Parents.—Here is a gem
clipped from a small boy's essay on
parents: "Parents are things which
boys have to look after them. Most
girls also have parents. Parents con-
sist of pas and mas. Pas talk a good
deat about what they are doing to do,
but mostly it's the mas that make you
mind."

One cannot start too soon to impress

the baby mind, and it does not take long
for the little one to notice things which
are said to it, says The Tribune Farm-
er. Therefore if wrong is taught to
him, as though it were right, what is
to prevent him from thinking one as
good as the other. If my children say
anything and I have the least doubt as
to whether it is true, I do not let the
matter drop, but quietly try to find out
the facts and then teach the little one
how wrong it was to say such things,
and I never tell them things which are
not so, such as "If you do not do so and
so the bad man will get you." I have
seen many people—and I am sorry to say
it is a common thing, even among folks
who think they are Christians—tell a
child that, "Here comes papa!" or some
other such lie, when they know well it is
not so. Does not the expectant child
feel disappointment, and as it grows
older will it not see how people lie to
him? I never allow people to say such
things to my children, even at the risk
of losing friends. I never allow my chil-
dren to meddle with things which are
not theirs, because as they grow older
the habit may become stronger. I will
not allow them to take a thing from any-
body else's house. Although it may be
worthless, I would not allow one of them
to take it without permission from the
owner, under any consideration. I never
make promises to a child un-

less I intend to fulfil them at the time,
as children do not count things a week
off as any account. A raisin or a little
candy at the time will get more potatoes
from the cellar, or wood from the wood-
shed, than a whole candy shop promised
a week after. Always do as you say,
and then there will be no need of coax-
ing, for the children will be thinking of
their reward, which they know is sure,
as mother never disappoints her little
ones.
Encourage them to confide in you;
show interest in their little affairs, in-
stead of sending them away with "Don't
bother me." Ask them about their
school and playmates, and when they
see you are interested in them they will
ask for your advice, instead of being
afraid of you.

Gems To Keep.

There is something beyond the philoso-
phies in the light, in the grass blades,
the leaf, the grasshopper, the sparrow
on the wall. Some day the great and
beautiful thought which hovers on the
confines of the mind will at last alight.
In that is hope, the whole sky is full of
abounding hope,—something beyond the
books that is consolation.—Richard Jef-
fries.
O God, who are the truth, make me
one with thee in everlasting love! I am

often weary of reading, and weary of
hearing; in thee alone is the sum of my
desire! Let all teachers be silent, let
the whole creation be dumb before thee,
and do thou only speak unto my soul!—
Thomas a Kempis.

Truths, whether they lie in the
depths of thought or on the surface, are
at any rate the pearls of experience.—
George Meredith.

The fountain of tranquility is within
ourselves; let us keep it pure.—Phocian.
"The world is too small to afford a
place of safety to the man who dis-
obeys God."

As you grow ready for it, somewhere
or other you will find what is needful
for you in a book or a friend, or best
of all, in your own thoughts—the Eternal
Thought speaking to your thought.
—George Macdonald.

Self-denial is the first lesson to be
learned in Christ's school and poverty of
spirit entitled to the first beatitude. The
foundation of all other graces is laid in
humility. Those who would build high
must begin low.—Matthew Henry.

Great and sacred is obedience. He
who is not able, in the highest majesty
of manhood, to obey, with clear and
open brow, a law higher than himself,
is barren of all faith and love.—James
Martineau.

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Under the auspices of the Cincinnati Evening Post Five Test Cases Were Selected and Treated Publicly by Dr. Irvine K. Mott Free of Charge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, well and favorably known in that city as a learned physician—a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, and of the London, (Eng.) Hospital, has discovered a remedy to successfully treat Bright's Disease, Diabetes and other kidney troubles, either in their first, intermediate or last stages. Dr. Mott says: "My method arrests the disease, even though it has destroyed most of the kidneys, and preserves intact that portion not yet destroyed. The medicines I use neutralize the poisons that form a toxin that destroy the cells in the tubes in the kidneys."



The medicines I use neutralize the poisons that form a toxin that destroy the cells in the tubes in the kidneys." The Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, Ohio, hearing of Dr. Mott's success, asked if he would be willing to give a public test to demonstrate his faith in his treatment, and prove its merits by treating five persons suffering from Bright's Disease and Diabetes, free of charge, the Post to select the cases. Dr. Mott accepted the conditions, and twelve persons were selected. After a most critical chemical analysis and microscopic examination had been made, five out of the twelve were decided upon. These cases were placed under Dr. Mott's care and reports published each week in the Post. In three months all were discharged by Dr. Mott as cured. The persons treated regained their normal weight, strength and appetite and were able to resume their usual work. Anyone desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies by sending to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured, as treatment can be administered effectively by mail.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble whatever, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment, will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 319 Mitchell Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

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Our Orchard Department.



Packing Fruit For Market—North Carolina College of Agriculture.

In Apple Gathering Time.

In apple pickin', years ago, My father 'd say to me: "There's jest a few big fellows, Jim, Away up in the tree. You shinnny up 'n' git 'em; Don't let any of 'em fall. Fur fallin' fruit is akersely Wuth the gatherin' at all." Then I'd climb up to the very top, O' that old apple tree, 'N' find them apples waitin'— My!—what bouncin' ones they'd be! 'N' with the biggest in my mouth, I'd clamber down again, 'N' if I tore my pantaloons, It didn't matter—then!

Sence then, in all my ups 'n' downs, 'N' travelin' around, I never saw good apples, boys, A-lyin' on the ground. Sometimes, of course they look all right, The outside may be fair; But, when you come to sample 'em, You'll find a worm-hole there. Then leave behind the windfall, 'N' fruit on branches low, The crowd gets smaller all the time, The higher up you go, The top has many prizes That are temptin' you 'n' me, But, if we want to taste 'em, We've got to climb the tree.

—Farming World.

Historic Apple Orchard.

A specimen fruit from a historic orchard tree is forwarded to this office by A. P. Sharp of Baltimore, Md., says American Cultivator. The tree from which the apple came is 130 years old. When General Howe, the English commander during the Revolution, approached Philadelphia in his march from the head of the Chesapeake Bay, a number of the leading citizens of Philadelphia were arrested, charged with being loyal to the English king and sent to the American prison at Winchester as political prisoners, it being feared they would give information to General Howe. These were allowed on parole with the families of the neighborhood. Mr. Sharp's great grandfather accommodated three of these political prisoners in 1776, and while they were with him they planted an apple orchard, which since then has been bearing fruit. The fruit is known as the Smith apple supposed to be named from one of the prisoners. No other trees of the variety are known in the section. It is a large yellow apple with red cheek, flat at the ends, and of an excellent sub-acid quality.

Success With Pears.

The pear will not succeed upon such a variety of soils as the apple; it grows best upon a deep, rather moist, rich soil; it needs high cultivation.

One of the greatest obstacles to overcome in the cultivation of the pear is the liability of the tree and foliage to be attacked by blight, it is more destructive in wet, warm seasons. The only satisfactory method of controlling pear blight, is to exterminate the microbe, which causes it, by cutting out and burning every particle of blight, when the trees are dormant. Not a single case of active blight should be allowed to survive the winter in the orchard or within a half-mile or twenty miles from it. The apple, quince, crab apple, mountain ash and hawthorns, should be examined for this purpose the blight being the same in all. In doing this work it must be remembered that success can be attained only by the most careful and rigid attention to details.

Watch and study the trees, and there is practiced, there is a tendency to neglect will be amply repaid. The best varieties adapted to this climate, I think, are the Bartlett, Clapps Favorite, Sheldon, Lawrence and Anjou.—Mary E. Cutler, Middlesex County, Mass., in American Cultivator.

Keeping Apples.

In an experiment with 23 varieties of apples at the Canada Experimental Farms, Ben Davis was marked as perfect, and the four next best keepers in order were Newell, Wagener, Ralls, Genet and Winesap. In a test of 34 varieties in cold storage, a trial made in Nebraska by the State Horticultural Society, Ben Davis again tops the list, but six other varieties showed up equally well. They were Winesap, Ralls, Genet, Limbertwig, Willow Twig, Gilpin and Lansingburg. Some of our old favorites, as Baldwin and Greening were not in the competition, while others made a very poor showing after a short time.

The Storage of Apples.

To decide properly to which kind of storage the grower or buyer shall send his fruit requires the best of judgment, for many factors must be considered in making the choice and upon their just balancing will depend, to quite an extent, the profit or loss in handling the crop. Growers, generally, are more interested in storage this year, probably than usual. To all growers, to those who usually hold more or less of their fruit for winter sale or home use, and to the buyers who must plan for the best keeping of the purchased fruit, Bulletin No. 248 of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, will be of interest and value. It discusses critically the factors which influence the keeping quality of apples, as ascertained through many years' experience at the station or by correspondence and interviews with the leading apple handlers of the country. It also gives detailed results of the storage of 165 varieties of apples, in the ordinary temperature room of the station fruit storage house, or in a cold storage building, with notes upon most of the varieties as handled by practical storage men. The bulletin will be sent without charge upon request to the station.

Notes On Apples.

"Apples will thrive on a great variety of soils, will color better on high land, but will hang to the trees better and ripen later on low ground, being less liable to suffer from drouth; but there is more in the management than in the soil. With spraying and cultivation they can be successfully grown where they formerly would not succeed.

I would plant two-year-old apple trees and prune both top and root moderately close at time of planting and train the top from the beginning; neglect of this the first three years will make much trouble in the future. The distance of planting must vary according to soil and varieties, but the trees must always be given ample room. Commence spraying as soon as the trees begin to bear, and always protect the soil in winter with a cover crop."

I have eaten my last apple this, the first day of June. I placed apples in

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NATURE
STUDIES

Moon and Earth.—In the course of a recent lecture on "Time and Tide" Sir Robert Ball said: The moon is the greater cause of the tides, the sun's influence being not more than half of our satellite's because of the extreme nearness of the latter body. In distant ages the moon spun round as the earth still does but the tidal action of our world on the moon has so stopped that spin that now she always turns the same face to us. This tidal action acts like a brake on a revolving wheel, and the time will come, hundreds of millions of years hence, if the solar system last so long, when the earth also will turn the same face to the moon and our day be at least a month long. But the interaction of tidal forces tends to drive our satellite further and further from us. Year by year the moon is getting a few inches more distant, and reversing the argument year by year, in the great past, the moon was nearer to us. Professor George Darwin has shown that long, long ago the moon revolved close to the earth, and still earlier formed part of this globe. From that time to the present he calculates at least 54,000,000 years must have elapsed. The birth of the moon took place, therefore, somewhere about that date in the past.

White-tailed Ptarmigan.—As I was passing over one of these moraines I flushed a sitting ptarmigan from her nest. She rose beneath my feet and went fluttering away endeavoring to attract my attention from her nest. Even after I knew that the eggs were beneath my feet it required some moments for me to distinguish them. They were in a depression between the boulders, and so harmonized with the earth that they were well-nigh invisible. Retiring a few paces, I awaited her return to the nest. Within a very few minutes she came creeping back, and while I was yet in plain sight settled down upon the nest.

Bear and Buffalo.—A Gujar was grazing his buffaloes in the Kangra valley about sunset when suddenly a couple of bears put in an appearance, one a monster, the other about half-grown. They started stalking one of the buffaloes that was somewhat separated from the others. He never thought they would be able to kill it, so lay low and watched their operations.

They approached from different directions. At first the buffalo seemed to think it great sport, and chased them when they came to near him. All this time the big bear used now and then to run up to the little one and appeared to be giving him direction how to proceed. The little one gradually drew the buffalo toward a drop of about fifty feet. When the buffalo again made a rush at it the big bear seeing his opportunity, made a rush from behind and over went the buffalo, breaking its neck at the bottom.

The little bear was first on the carcass, and thought he was going to have his share, but the big bear coming up gave him a couple of cuffs and drove him away.

The world's great collections of meteorites have been those of Vienna, London and Paris, but the largest number of falls is now represented in the Ward-Cooley collection in its temporary New York home. Of about 580 meteorites known, this collection contains 303, or 43 more than the Vienna collection. The specimens number about 1,600, with a total weight of 5,599 pounds.

Slaughtering the Helpless.—If it is true that a revulsion of feeling against the slaughter of birds and helpless animals has set in, it is a creditable circumstance. The miserable thing, about this shooting is its cowardice. A man hurts and kills a creature that never harmed him and is taken at an entire disadvantage. It may be heroism to kill a tiger, but it is contemptible to kill a robin.—Brooklyn "Eagle."

A Big Field of Salt.—The great field of crystallized salt at Salton, Cal., in the middle of the Colorado desert, is 264 feet below the level of the sea and is more than 1,000 acres in extent. Its surface is as white as snow, and when the sun is shining its brilliance is too dazzling for the eye. The field is constantly supplied by the many salt springs in the adjacent foothills.

Chickweed.—This persistent and hardy plant is a great pest to strawberry growers. Its habit is to send out sprays from the main root which take root, making new plants, thus one plant may cover a space of ground as large as a wash-tub in time. It succeeds best in moist soil in a shady locality. When it gets well established in a strawberry bed or plantation your case is almost hopeless, for it will encroach upon the plants and prevent even a fair crop of berries. Chickweed should be attacked the moment it appears. The fight should be relentless for if it once gets a start you may never be able to eradicate it.

A Curious Tree.—The Cupey is one of the most curious trees in the West Indian islands. The seeds are borne on the wings of the wind, and deposited on the branches of other trees, when they burst into roots, which are dropped towards the ground all around the "nurse" tree. In time these roots reach the ground and strike into the soil. From this moment the roots grow stronger and stronger, until they resemble a lot of rope ladders thrown over the tree. Next, the parasite sends down a great cord, which twines round the trunk of the supporting tree, at first as though in loving embrace, but it grows tighter and tighter, eventually strangling its benefactor out of existence. The "nurse" tree, thus killed, rots to decay, and from the immense fibrous roots of the destroyer now springs a great trunk, which rises high into the air. The cord-like roots rise often to 50 or 60 feet in height.—Detroit "News Tribune."

Probably no famous bird has a smaller habitat than the bird of paradise, whose beautiful feathers are so highly prized in the millinery trade. No one knows why the varieties of this beautiful bird are confined to the island of New Guinea and the neighboring coasts of Australia. There are many other islands not far away where the conditions would seem to be equally favorable to their existence, but they are not found among them, and if we should ever see a hunter of the bird of paradise we would know that he was a native of New Guinea or the neighboring mainland of Australia, or had visited those regions.

A naturalist has been making observations on the toils of certain ants, through most elaborate ablutions. They are not only performed by herself, but by another, who acts for the time as lady's maid. The assistant starts by washing the face of her companion, and then goes over the whole body. The attitude of the ant that is being washed is one of intense satisfaction. She lies down with all her limbs stretched loosely out; she rolls over on her side, even h: back a perfect picture of ease. The pleasure the little insect evinces in being thus combed and sponged is really enjoyable to the observer.

Meteor Smoke.—A remarkable luminous meteor trail seen at Madrid has been reported by J. A. Perez. It continued visible from about 10 p. m., until midnight, the shape gradually changing from an almost closed curve with a loop in it to an enlarged loop with a very faint detached portion of the primary curve.

War Drives Out Sharks.—A curious effect of the war in the Far East is the migration of sharks to European waters. The submarine explosions are supposed to have frightened the creatures, which have passed through the Suez canal, and have been making havoc among the fishes of the Adriatic. Invasion of the Black sea even has been feared.

Fishes.—Not all fishes are dumb, but many species emit sounds and a few give remarkable concerts. Instances of the latter have been collected by Henri Coupin, a French author. On the western coast of Borneo, Prayer one night heard musical sounds varying from the resonance of an organ to the soft tones of an Aeolian harp; and in the China Sea, a United States naval officer was struck by an extraordinary blending of the low notes of an organ, the noise of bells and the sounds of a great harp, the intensity causing the vessel to quiver. The pogonias or tambours of the tropical western coast of the Atlantic sometimes congregate about the vessels, producing a maddening chorus.

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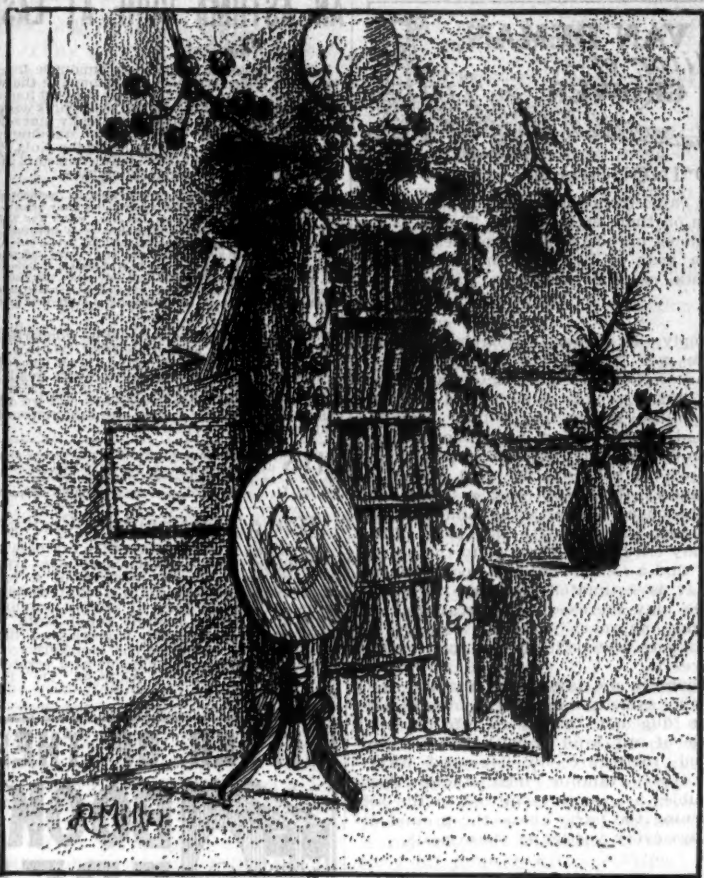
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IN A NATURE LOVER'S DEN.

Material For Winter Decoration.

By Albert Field.

The most satisfactory decorations for the "den" of a lover of outdoor life are the gleanings of some well known haunt or pathway to the wood, and besides, such material has the advantage of being easily secured during a day's outing or afternoon walk.

October is the best month in which to gather this harvest, and secure good results in material for winter decoration. Branches of the blither-sweet vine should be gathered as soon as the berries are full grown while they still retain their bright green outer covering. When this has become thoroughly dry, it bursts open and discloses a scarlet seed which contrasts artistically with the emerald husk which clings about the berry. These berries are lasting and very decorative tied up in bunches or left dangling on the branches and hung above picture or mirror. If a few of the leaves which stay green for a long time be left on, the effect is heightened. For contrasting color, there is nothing handsomer than the rich purplish-blue clusters of carrion berries, a prolific vine that can usually be found climbing the fences of any convenient wood lot. It has a loosely panicle relative in the green briar whose scraggy branches and dark colored fruit lend themselves to artistic decoration. Both of these berries retain their form and color for months and even years.—Copyrighted 1905 by The Nature Story Syndicate.

Plants stimulated.—Both Roentgen and radium rays have given Dr. M. Koer-nicke a marked action on plants. Seedlings were retarded and ceased growing, but in some cases revived after an interval. Germination of bean and turnip seeds was accelerated at first, beans ceasing to develop after a time.

Plant and Soil.—Many books and hundreds of shorter articles have been written about soils without any attempt upon the part of the authors to define the subject of their work, says Professor J. A. Bonsteel, Ph. D., in New York "Tribune."

In the present series, a soil will be considered as a surface, incoherent, unconsolidated covering of a large part of the land area of the earth, composed of fragments of mineral matter in varying proportions, and capable of producing plant life only when freely furnished with moisture and air.

Almost any field will furnish a complete illustration of all parts of the definition. If the soil material is not at the surface it may have all of the other properties without constituting a soil. It is either a subsoil or simply earth material, capable of becoming a soil when properly exposed. The soil must be unconsolidated, otherwise plant roots cannot penetrate, moisture cannot circulate freely through it, and the material is in reality rock, not soil.

It will contain mineral matter, for even

the purest peat beds can be shown to contain silt and clay, blown or washed in and mingled with plant remains. Similarly, it will contain the dead and decaying tissues of animals and plants. Even the sand dunes and beaches of the seashore contain some organic matter. The vast majority of soils lie between the extremes of peat and beach sand, and contain from 1 per cent. to 15 per cent. by weight, of organic matter, or a much larger percentage by volume, since a cubic foot of mineral matter weighs from two to five times as much as a cubic foot of organic tissue.

Breaking Up Hail Clouds.—Though the efficiency of cannon-firing for breaking up hail clouds has been questioned, statistics are claimed to show marked reduction in damage to the vineyards of Southern Europe since 1900. Even lightning and thunder have been suppressed in the protected area.

An Old Discovery.—Cingalese medical books of the sixth century are stated by Sir Henry A. Blake, governor of Ceylon, to have described sixty-seven varieties of mosquitoes and 424 kinds of malaria fever caused by mosquitoes.

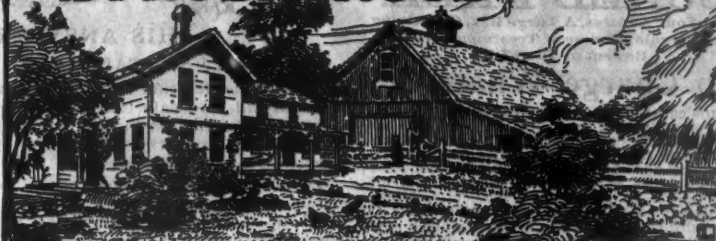
Ant Farmers.

The article you refer to appeared in Harper's Magazine and is in part as follows: Briefly, the interior formary was found to be a series of large chambers arranged in irregular stories like the Roman catacombs, and connected at many points by tubular galleries leading to the central gate. Some of these caves were used as nurseries for eggs, larvae, and antlings; some were occupied by the winged queenlings and moles and by the fertile queens. But many were granaries.

Bill Nye As A Dairyman.

"When I was young and used to roam around over the country, gathering water melons by the light of the moon, I used to think I could milk anybody's cow, but I don't think so now. I do not milk the cow unless the sign is right, and it hasn't been right for a good many years. The last cow I tried to milk was a common cow, born in obscurity, kind of a selfmade cow, I remember her brow was low but she wore her tail high, and she was haughty, oh, so haughty. I made a commonplace remark to her, one that need not give offence. I said 'so'—and she 'Soed.' Then I told her to 'Hst'—and she 'Histed.' But I thought she overdid it. She put too much expression to it. Just then I heard something crash through the window of the barn and fall with a thug-sickening thug—on the outside. It was me. "I am buying all my milk now of a milkman. I select a gentle milkman, who will not kick, and feel as though I can trust him. Then if he feels as though he can trust me, it's all right."

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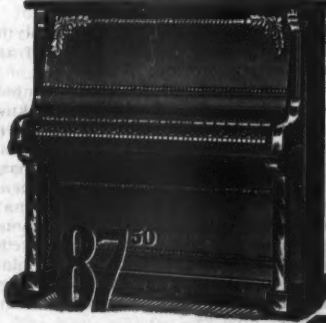
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PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of—GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Here is the mixture that Mr. Lintz says will kill the scale that is now creating great destruction to the trees in the Seventh ward and other sections to the distress of property owners:

Mix ten ounces of Red Sea Ives and two pounds of lard or tallow.

Boil in three gallons of water until thoroughly dissolved.

When cold, add one-half pint of kerosene oil to each quart of the mixture as used.

Apply to the trunk and limbs of trees affected with the scale.

Mr. Lintz says that in applying this mixture he uses an ordinary scrubbing brush for the trunks of trees. For the branches he says he uses a whitewash brush. He says that two applications of the above mixture applied within four or five days of each other will be sufficient to kill the scale and save the trees.

Reply. I know nothing whatever of this treatment, except that it is very difficult to spread any mixture with a brush to all parts of a tree that has been severely cut back, and practically impossible to do so to a large tree that has all its branches on.

Which is the better tree for shade or for beautifying highways, the elm or maple? Do you prefer the sugar maple or the Norway maple?—P. H. B., Ohio.

Reply.—In my opinion there is no shade tree that is so beautiful in form and foliage as the common sugar maple, where it does well, and that is almost everywhere east of the Mississippi river and north of Tennessee. Even south of that line and west of the Rocky mountains there are places where it flourishes. I have seen it in western North Carolina and in the western parts of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia growing exceedingly well. In the latter region there are two other native maples that make good shade trees. The Norway maple is a good tree but the sugar maple is my choice of all shade trees.

How can I best keep cider sweet?—James G. G. Mich.

I know of no really practical way to keep cider sweet, aside from sterilizing it by heat and bottling it air tight. There are often directions given for preserving cider by adding chemicals to it, but all of these that I know are harmful to the physical system of those who drink the cider.

What is your experience in applying salt to the ground of an orchard of apples, peaches or other fruits?

Reply: I do not think that common salt benefits fruit trees of any kind, when applied to the soil about them. There is not fertility in the soda and chlorine that are the component parts of it, nor does salt have any other beneficial effect on the soil, so far as I know, except it may be to induce moisture to a very slight effect. On the contrary, chlorine is a poison to most plant life and much of it in the soil is very detrimental to nearly everything that we grow.

Does it pay to search out and cut out diseased canes from raspberry and blackberry plantations.—A. B. G., Pa.

Reply: Yes, it certainly does pay to do such work, and it is folly to neglect it. The first sign of any trouble in the way of diseased berry bushes is the warning that any sensible fruit grower should heed. I once found two blackberry canes in a large patch on my Kansas farm affected with Orange Rust and I at once dug out and burned every part of them, which stopped the disease right there. A neighbor had a few canes similarly affected, but would not do as I suggested about them, and the next year it was so prevalent that he could not control it and had to finally dig up the entire patch.

Westboro, Mass., Sept. 25, 1905. Green's Fruit Grower.

Rochester, N. Y. I have a peach orchard planted eight years ago. Many of the trees now are dying, some show signs of the yellows and a good many are infested with the San Jose scale.

I intend to take them out root and branch this fall and burn them.

Now will it be advisable for me to plant young trees next spring in the same places where these scaly trees have stood?

How did the scale get on these trees?

If it came from the nursery it must have been on them eight years. The trees for the most part have appeared healthy until a year or two ago and have borne several crops of peaches.

Respectfully,
Chas. V. Griggs.

Reply. It is very probable that this scale was brought to the orchard on some of the trees when they came from the nursery, yet this is not certain. When the young are in their crawling period, which is just after they emerge from beneath the parent scale, they may happen to get onto the foot of a bird or insect that will chance to fly and alight on a tree far away and that has not been infested with this pest. There it may crawl from the foot to the branch and find a new home; and soon populate it. It is estimated that one San Jose scale may increase to several millions during one year. After one of these insects once fastens itself to a spot it never leaves it.

There is no danger in planting trees in the same places where others have been dug out that were affected with scale of any kind or with yellows, provided there are no live and affected trees standing near them. These troubles are not transmitted in the soil. Burning the parts above the ground destroys every vestige of these pests.

Will it pay to make an orchard by planting the seed where each of the trees is to stand, then grafting the seedling trees thus produced? I am told of that seedling peaches are harder, and that seedling apple trees growing where seeds sprout will be better.—A. G. R., Ohio.

Reply:—I do not think it will pay to depend on planting seeds of any ordinary tree where the seedlings are to stand, except it be in case of nut trees, and even this is not often advisable. It is far easier to grow trees in nursery rows and bud or graft them there than to try to do it in an orchard. Transplanting is not a troublesome or risky matter, except with nut trees after they get more than two or three years old.

What shall I do with pear trees the fruit of which cracks? Shall I graft to another variety?

Reply:—Many of our best pears are apt to become affected with scab and crack, and to graft on another variety might not help the matter in the least. No kind of pear is entirely exempt from this disease. The better way is to spray with Bordeaux mixture when the fruit is very small and again when it is half grown and thus prevent the scab germs from getting a start.

Would you advise planting heavily of Black Ben Davis and King David apples, for market? Are they suited for this North Central part of Arkansas?

By doing this you will greatly oblige me and many other subscribers who are novices in the fruit business.—J. R. Elmore, Arkansas.

Reply: I think they are both well adapted to that section and would advise planting them. Where the Ben Davis type is proper to be grown the Black Ben is my choice of the lot. The King David is a very choice apple in every respect and although not well tested, yet I would not be afraid to plant it. It originated in Arkansas. Its color is brilliant red and in size and quality it is better than Jonathan.

H. E. Vandeman.

Words of Lincoln.

"Let none falter who thinks he is right."

"It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one."

"Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe."

"Suspicion and jealousy never helped any man in any situation."

"All that I am, all that I hope to be, I owe to my angel mother."

"I know that the Lord is always on the side of right; but it is my constant anxiety and prayer that I and this nation should be on the Lord's side."

"Gold is good in its place, but living brave and patriotic men are better than gold."

"The reasonable man has long since agreed that intemperance is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of all evils among mankind."

AN ASTHMA CURE AT LAST!

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical product found on the Congo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases, are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant Compound. Among others, many ministers of the Gospel testify to its wonderful powers.

Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, Ph. D., Centro Hall, Pa., perhaps one of the worst cases, was permanently cured after many years' suffering. Rev. H. S. Hopkins, Wilson, Ind. Ter., writes May 15th, his wife was cured two years ago, after eight years' suffering. Rev. F. V. Wyatt, the noted Evangelist, Abilene, Texas, writes, was cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma after eight years' suffering and had no return of the disease. Mr. L. H. Johnson, of Gainesville, Ga., Manager of the Gainesville Shoe Co., writes, the Kola Compound is a death blow to Asthma. It cured my daughter after all hope had gone, and words are inadequate to express our gratitude to the Importers.

To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who suffers from any form of Asthma. This is very fair and we advise sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

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DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Dr. B. F. Bye's Balm Oils for Cancer is a painless cure. Most cases are treated at home without the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply anointing with oils. Gives instant relief from pain. Thousands of cancers, tumors and malignant diseases cured in the last three years. If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one. Address, Dr. B. F. Bye, Indianapolis, Ind.

EITHER OF THESE BOOKS FREE



To anyone anywhere. Write and mention the book you want. I will gladly send it. **IF YOU ARE BLIND**

or have Failing Sight, Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Weak and Congested Eyes, Scars, Scums or Ulcers on the eyes or any other eye disease, write for my **80 PAGE BOOK ON EYE DISEASES** which tells how to cure these eye diseases by a simple method at your own home. Describes and illustrates every known eye disease with colored pictures, tells how to care for the eyes, how to live, bath, etc. A book full of information about eyes which should be in every home, it is free, write today.

IF YOU ARE DEAF

either partially or completely or if you have head-noises, ringing in the ears, discharging ears, catarrh of the head, nose or throat, or any ear disease. Write for my

64 PAGE BOOK ON DEAFNESS

and learn of a new method whereby all afflicted with Deafness or other ear diseases, can cure themselves at home without visiting a doctor. Most complete book published and is free to all. Address DR. W. O. COFFEE, 881 Century Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

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CANCER CURED

WITH SOOTHING BALMY OILS. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcer and all Skin and Womb diseases. Write for illustrated book sent free. Address, DR. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

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Send two cent stamp with birth date and I will send you a free picture of your life from the cradle to the grave. All matters of business, love, marriage and health, plainly told by the greatest Astrologer living. Fair—established and attested. PROF. LEO AMZ, Dept. 111 BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLER ALIVE

Head guaranteed! 25¢ stamp for booklet. Byron Field & Co., 192 State St., Chicago.

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The New Nerve and Bone Builder, positively prevents Decay of the Teeth. Special trial offer: three months' treatment \$1.00, postpaid.

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Sell \$1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 50¢. Best seller; 50¢ per cent profit. Write today for terms. F. R. Green, 115 Lake St., Chicago.

\$5 A DAY SURE

Forfeit \$50, frames 15¢. Cheap—establish on earth. Wholesale catalog free. Agents wanted. FRANK W. WILLIAMS & CO., 1906 Taylor St., Chicago.

Enlarged Prostate Gland.—This is the

cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

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Brooks' Appliances. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., Box 358 MARSHALL, MISS.

LORD'S PRAYER

Bangle Ring. Smallest Ever Colored. Or any Initial engraved. Free. Mailed.

Gold. Warranted 5 years. 10¢ for either or 15¢ for both.

VOKES & Co., 150 Western Ave., COVINGTON, KY.

ounce the dis-
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cures wrought
dly marvelous.
standing have
the Kola Plant
ministers of the
rs.
perhaps one of
many years' suffer-
ing. May 25th, his
suffering. Rev.
Texas, writes, was
years' suffering and
of Gainesville,
ter, the Kola Com-
daughters after all
press our gratitude

wonderful cur-
Co., No. 1164
large case of the
very reader of
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and we advise
you nothing

vousness after first
Dr. B. F. Sproule,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Cancer.

For cancer is
are treated
of a phys-
at wonderful
y anointing
from pain,
and malign-
three years,
and send it to
Dr. B. F.

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PRAYER

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OR, KY.

A Peaceful Spot.

By Anne H. Woodruff.

Where the cattle come to drink,
In the shade how sweet to lie,
When the sun begins to sink
In the glowing western sky,
On the peaceful river's brink.
Where the cattle choose to rest
Is a lotus land of dreams,
By forgetfulness caressed.
Far from turmoil's noisy stream,
There the song-bird builds her nest.
Where the quiet cattle stray,
And the river murmurs low,
And the butterflies all day
Flutter, flutter to and fro;
There the weary hearted stray.

Poultry, Truck and Fruit Farm- ing.

Likely there is not another combina-
tion which may be taken up by the
farmer, which promises better returns on
the amount of capital invested, for those
who are situated right for it, than poultry
raising, gardening and fruit culture.
In order that the very best prices may
be realized for the product of such a
farm, and therefore the greatest possible
profit, it is necessary that this be
located at or near a thriving city of per-
haps not less than 15,000 or 20,000 popu-
lation. To be sure a profitable business
of this kind can be conducted near a
much smaller city than this if there are
not too many there that are also engaged
in the same business.

It was our pleasure recently to visit
such a farm as referred to above and
study the methods employed there in
producing and marketing the product
and therefore enabled us to form a con-
clusion toward that of getting some-
thing of an idea of what the sales
from such a place would amount to if
operated under similar conditions. The
place we refer to is at Auburn, N. Y.
This farm is situated within one mile of
the very center of the city and scarcely
outside its limits, of a city numbering
perhaps a trifle over 20,000 in population.
Poultry on their farm is not consid-
ered by them as it is by many farmers
in the light of a "hard" to make pay
proposition," but on the other hand is
considered one of the "best" paying
branches on the farm and they are con-
ducting this branch fully in keeping
with its importance by delegating the
work attached thereto to competent help
and plenty of it, all of which is under
the personal supervision of Mr. Gard-
ner.

The same can be said in reference to
the fruit and truck business of this
farm, so far as attention to detail is
concerned. The Gardner & Dunning
poultry, truck and fruit farm comprises
about one hundred and twenty-five acres
of principally level land with good drain-
age, with all very nicely adapted to
poultry, fruit and truck farming.

At the time of our visit to this farm,
(July 11th) we saw something like 1,400
Barred Plymouth Rocks of various ages
roaming over the farm. These varied in
ages from three weeks to those about
five months old. These youngsters were
all hatched from nineteen choice pens
which were mated up by Mr. Gardner
containing either noted winners or direct
descendants of winners both on the male
and the female side.

There are to be found on this farm 300
cherry trees in bearing; these comprise
all the leading fruitings, such as English
Morellos and Early Richmond. For the
last several years these 300 cherry trees
have averaged about one bushel of fruit
per tree for which an average of \$1.00 per
bushel has been received, the greater
portion of these being disposed of right
at their door, people coming after them,
and in lots from one quart to several
bushels perhaps. Mr. Gardner said that
the greatest trouble they had experienced
was in not being able to get them picked
fast enough to supply the demand.—
Poultry Success.

Questions and Answers.

For Green's Fruit Grower by Elmer C.
Wainwright.

Marking Fowls.—Will you kindly tell
me how to mark fowls so as to tell each
sex from the other, etc.?—R. D. E., West
Va.

Answer.—By punching a small hole in
the web between the toes of the foot.
It would not be a bad idea for you to
buy a "chicken punch" with the small-
est hole that can be obtained.

Duck Questions.—How many drakes
would you advise me to keep with 350
or more ducks?—H. C., N. C.

Answer.—About 70. The custom is to
have a drake for every six ducks.

Is it best to breed from mates or pur-
chase males from other flocks that are
not of a kin?—Mrs. H. D. White, Ill.

Answer.—It is always best to get
males from an unrelated flock, if you
want to build up the strength and vigor
of your flock. Too much in-breeding is
a sure road to deterioration or a fail-

ure, and where it is boasted the poul-
try business is a "fake."

Weak Brooder Chicks.—During my
incubating and brooding this season,
for some reason, I cannot
explain why, so many of my chicks died.
I started with 90 and only have 40 left.
They all died, after being only two or
three weeks old. The thermometer has
been as low as 60 degrees in the morn-
ing and at noon it would go up to 110
degrees. They are weak in the legs,
very thin and bowel trouble. I feed oat
meal wheat, boiled potatoes. Kindly
answer in your present publication and
oblige.—D. W., N. C.

Answer.—I must say that you do not
understand incubating and brooding
very much or else you would not let the
temperature drop to 60 degrees, which
is enough to account for all the trouble.
Well, I do not think the food mentioned
was all O. K., either, or properly given.
Low temperature will do much more
harm than high temperature, but of
course it should not be allowed to drop
or get high in no way. You should scan
the pages of this paper more.

Poultry Killed by Dogs.—Will some
one tell me what to do when a dog is
caught in your poultry yard killing
fowls; shall I shoot it or what shall I
do?—P. H. J., N. J.

Answer.—This matter is a serious one
and must be consulted with the laws
of the state in which it is done. I don't
think, however, that it would be allow-
able for the owner of fowls to kill a
dog killing poultry. But suppose the
dog is much more valuable than the
poultry (say \$50, as many are and yet
more,) it doesn't look right to me to de-
stroy the property of some value. The
fair and just proceeding to prevent the
dog from doing more further damage is
when first caught, to call on the owner
for payment of your loss and to re-
strain the animal in the future. In case
the dog is known to be a straggler,
worthless, or one which after notifica-
tion to the owner failed to restrain his
dog, summary method is then adopted
at once. Laws of the state of New Jer-
sey of 1898 gives a full detail of poultry
killed by dogs, the township in which it
happened can be made to pay for fowls
killed by dogs, when the dogs are not
known to the owner of the fowls. Will
look up this subject later on and give
full report in the next issue.

Infertile Eggs do Not Rot.—A reader
writes me recently that I set several
hens this spring; at the expiration of
three weeks there were hatched out
several healthy little chicks, but the
most of the eggs did not hatch and when
they were broken open they looked to
me as if almost fresh. The yolks and
whites natural. What is the cause of
this? Are the eggs fertile?—R. C. C.,
Cozzadade, Ill.

Answer.—I have never known of an
infertile egg to change but little during
the period in the incubator. The eggs
that rot are the fertile ones which be-
gin to develop, then the germ dies and
decomposition sets in and then extends
this? Are the eggs fertile?—R. C. C.,
for the rotten egg throwing match.

Can hens be made to set? Is there
any way to make a hen set?—M. H., N. J.

Answer.—There is no way to make a
hen set, except by inducing them to be-
come broody. Broodiness and lack of it
are breeds of family characteristics.
Some varieties such as Black Minorcas
are non-setters. Nature must take its
course in all things, and it is useless in
trying anything else.

Question: How many eggs will a Ban-
tam lay before wanting to set?—Mrs. A.
H. Anderson, Wash.

Answer: Sometimes fifty and again
only a dozen, according to her egg litter.

Poultry House Construction.

This house is built with the center al-
leyway three feet wide, and six pens of
the same dimensions on either side,
twelve pens in all, says Poultry Success.
The outside dimensions of the house are
as follows: Fifty feet long, thirty-two
feet wide and six feet four inches un-
der the eaves, the four inch plate mak-
ing this height, the studding being cut
just six feet. The roof is built with a
rise of six feet from the plate to the
point of the gable. We have a floor in
the house, but it can be built without a
floor if so desired, which will make a
considerable difference in the cost, as
floors are very expensive, and take a
lot of lumber; one thickness of flooring
on this job would cost laid about fifty
dollars.

The pens in this house are all tight
board partitions 30 inches high and are
covered from there up with wire. The
roosts and drop boards are placed along
the partition forming the alleyway, and
underneath the drop boards are located

FREE ADVICE ON CURING CATARRH



CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE.

Read these questions carefully, answer
them yes or no and send them with the Free
Medical Advice Coupon. Specialist Sproule
will study them thoroughly and write you
in regard to your case, without its costing
you a cent.
Is your throat raw?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your breath foul?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Does your nose feel full?
Do you have to spit often?
Do cruds form in your nose?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Do you have pains across your forehead?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the
nose?
Does the mucus drop into your throat from the
nose?

Answer the questions I've made out
for you, write your name and address
on the dotted lines in the Free Medical
Advice Coupon, cut them both out and
mail to me as soon as possible. 'Twill
cost you nothing and will give you the
most valuable information. Address
Catarrh Specialist SPROULE, (graduate
in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin Uni-
versity, formerly Surgeon, British Royal
Naval Service), 11 to 15 Trade Build-
ing, Boston.

Don't suffer with Catarrh any longer!
Don't let it destroy your happiness—your
health—your very life itself.

Don't waste any more time—energy—money,
in trying to conquer it with worthless nostrums.
Don't think it can't be vanquished just because
you have not sought help in the right place.

Write to me at once and learn how it can be
cured. Not merely for a day, a week, or a year—
but permanently. Let me explain my new sci-
entific method of treatment, discovered by myself
—used only by myself.

Catarrh is more than an annoying trouble—
more than an unclean disease—more than a brief
ailment. It's the advance guard of Consumption.
Neglected Catarrh too often becomes Consump-
tion. It has opened the door of death for thou-
sands. Take it in hand now before it is too late.

I'll gladly diagnose your case and give you
free consultation and advice. It shall not cost
you a cent.

LET ME TELL YOU JUST HOW TO CURE CATARRH

Let me show you what I'll do for you entire-
ly without charge. Thousands have accepted
this offer—today they are free from Catarrh.
You're nothing to lose and everything to gain.
Just for the asking you'll receive the benefit of
my nineteen years of experience—my vast knowl-
edge of Catarrh and the way to cure it.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON

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ADDRESS.....

Catarrh Specialist SPROULE, 11 to
15 Trade Building, Boston, please
send me, entirely free of charge,
your advice on the cure of Catarrh.

Get An Incubator

made by "the man who knows"—
founded on 50 years' experience.
You can make money with Miller's
IDEAL INCUBATORS
and Brooders; absolutely auto-
matic and self-regulating. Positively Lowest Prices.
Handsome 154 page Poultry Book free.
J. W. MILLER CO., Box 46, Freeport, Illinois.

THE DANDY BONE
CUTTER
will double your egg yield. Thou-
sands of poultry raisers
say so. It costs less, turns out
cuts faster and lasts longer than
any other. Price \$2.50 up. Sold on 15 Days'
Free Trial. Send for book and specimen coupon.
STANTON MFG. CO.,
Box 16, Erie, Pa.

\$600.00 EASILY MADE

We will start you right in the Poultry and
Egg business. By our plan you can begin
in a small way and easily make \$600 a year
at home, and have all the fresh eggs and
poultry you want beside. Now is the time
to begin, as eggs will be 40 cents a dozen
soon. New illustrated plan, directions
and Catalogue Free.
Miller Poultry Farm, Box 283, Rose Hill, N. Y.

To Be Successful with Poultry

you must use Leg Bands. Send for
circular; it will show you why our
bands are the best. They are
numbered or lettered, plainly stamped
in and unswayed. Spring them on
and they stay there. Always state
breed of fowls. Warranted satis-
factory or your money back. Three
samples for 2c. stamp. 15 bands,
50c.; 30, 50c.; 50, 75c.; 100, \$1.00.

UNITED STATES MARKING BAND CO., BOX 6, PHOENIX, A. I.

TOOLS FOR CAPONIZING FOWLS

FOR SALE, with full instructions for
their use. Address,
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SQUABS
are raised in 1 month;
bring big prices.
Money makers for
poultreymen, farmers, women. Send for
our FREE BOOK, learn this immensely
rich industry. Plymouth Rock Squab Co.,
303 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.

GET LAMBERT'S
Death to lice—the kind that successful poul-
treymen have used for 30 years. Kills lice
anywhere—just the thing for sitting hens.
Never disappears—always sure. Sample 10c.
100 ounces \$1.00. S. K. STOCK FEED
CO., 497 Monon Building, CHICAGO.

MORE EGGS—LESS FEED
OPEN HOPPER.
Hamphrey
Green Bone and
Vegetable
will double your egg yield and cut your feed
bill in half. Guaranteed to cost less and lay more
than any other. Trial offer and catalogue free.
Hamphrey, Flag St. Postville, Vt., Ill.

\$12.50 For
200 Eggs
INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and
action. Hatches every fertile
egg. Write for catalog to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER
A MONTHLY JOURNAL
CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor and Publisher.
Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.
J. CLAYTON PEET, Business Manager.
Price, 50 Cents per Year, Postage Free.
Office, cor. South and Highland Aves.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

125,000 COPIES MONTHLY.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

Subscribers who intend to change their residences will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1906.

EDITORIAL

"Be good and you will be lonesome."
Mark Twain.

One thought of Green's Fruit Grower—to be helpful to its readers.

I have suffered from every known disease—in imagination—said a prominent physician.

One man may imagine that he suffers personally more evil than comes to a generation of men.

"You are never in love till you feel it. It is like my mule, he kicked me—then I knew he was around."

"The world does not owe much to over cautious people," says my pastor, Rev. Frank Rowland.

What would you do if you had John D. Rockefeller's money, \$200,000,000? Reply briefly by postal card.

Any man can keep sweet when things go right, but the man who keeps sweet when things go wrong has Satan to fight.

He has succeeded in making his Baldwin apple trees bear every year by keeping the soil rich, by thinning the fruit and by spraying.

Rural saloon and hotel men do not like Rural Free Delivery of mail. Their patrons stay at home now and read the papers delivered at their door.

Oranges.—2,000 cars of oranges were shipped east from California during the season just closed, amounting to 107,498,000 boxes. The total value was \$14,800,000, of which the railroads received \$2,425,000, or nearly half as freight.

Man's Inhumanity.

Yes, man is inhuman. Did you ever attend a clam bake? I will tell you how they do it. They make a large pile of stones. Then they cover this stone pile with a great lot of dry wood which they set on fire, burning it until the stones are as hot as it is possible to make them. Then they clear away the refuse of the fire, leaving the pile of stones intact. Upon this pile of almost red-hot stones barrels of live clams are piled. Over these clams, in alternate layers, are placed live lobsters, dressed chickens, celery, etc. Over the entire mass now is spread a thick wet blanket, over this is placed a moist blanket and over this dry blankets, which are left in this position until the clams, the lobsters and the other articles are thoroughly cooked. Think of the horrible sufferings of death by fire. If you burn the tip of your little finger in the candle flame or upon the stove you shriek in terror. Can you imagine the sufferings of a creature burned to death? Yet to tickle the palates of a lot of men who have perhaps dined only a few hours before, and do not really need the food they are taking, a thousand innocent live creatures are needlessly tortured.

Not Allowed To Land.

There are turned away daily from the landing place of immigrants near New York city, hundreds of people who have arrived from various parts of the world. The United States welcomes healthy men, women and children who are not paupers, but this country will not receive those who are liable to be incubators, that is those who are liable to

drift into our poorhouses and those who are afflicted with disease. Can you imagine the feelings of a man and wife who, after years of saving in order to get money to come to this country of freedom and prosperity, and who have spent years in anticipation of making a fortune here, finally embarking, suffering much through the long voyage, and then, when at last they are landed in America they are told on examination that they must go back to their home in Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Italy, England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales? Such are among the disappointments of life.

Many Green Things Growing.

As I was recently driving over Green's fruit farm a friend who was with me remarked, "perhaps you have noticed that you have many green things growing here." This expression of my friend seemed to be a happy one. Indeed there were many green things growing, millions and millions of them. There were millions of strawberry plants busily engaged in the warm September days in building up and fortifying the fruit buds, getting them ready to open at the first signs of warm weather next spring. There were thousands upon thousands of fruit trees of all kinds, many of them bending under their loads of beautiful fruit. There were long rows of grape vines upon which could be seen the bloom-dusted clusters of ripening grapes, some black, others red and white. There were thousands upon thousands of currant, gooseberry, raspberry and blackberry bushes giving promise of a good crop of fruit next season. There were rows of bearing pear trees nearly half a mile long. There were numerous peach trees from which the men were gathering the fruit for market. There were over 200 varieties of apples, many of them rare varieties bearing fruit now for the first time. Yes, there were many green things growing and what a pleasure it is to see the green things thriving on every side, giving promise of future yields of fruits which are to benefit the consumer. There are some things like tobacco, whiskey, beer, wine, etc., which the producer knows is going to be harmful to the consumer. How different it is with fruits, the consumption of which tends to healthfulness and longevity.

Starting At Fruit Growing.

In reply to Mr. L. A. Hall, Virginia, I will say that there are many thousand localities like yours in different parts of this great country which are not adequately supplied with small fruits. In such localities an industrious and experienced man can easily make money by growing fruits for market, especially the small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc. You say you are a city man, therefore very likely you are lacking in experience in farming and fruit growing. You must remember you have everything to learn. My advice is that you go slowly so that your mistakes, which you are sure to make, may not be serious. I advise you to plant a few hundred, or not more than a few thousand each of a few of the leading varieties of strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits. It is desirable that you should grow your own strawberry plants for extending your plantation, also your own raspberry plants. I started in this way planting in a small way at first. In this way I learned which were the most valuable varieties for my locality, and by tipping the black raspberry canes in July and August, I secured new plants and could extend my plantation more successfully than if I had to buy the plants. The same practice will apply to the propagation of strawberry plants, which increase much more rapidly. It is a great advantage to have these plants upon your own place so that you can plant them at the most favorable moment. I do not advise anybody to begin fruit growing with an idea that he will make enormous profits. He should expect to make reasonable profits then if the profits are larger he will be agreeably disappointed.

I mail you one of my books on fruit culture. You say you do not expect to plant more than ten or fifteen acres the first year. I advise you not to plant over an acre or two of small fruits the first year.

The Drunkard.

The man who drinks to excess intoxicating liquors is continually and justly condemned from the pulpit, the platform and in social circles. The drunkard is indeed a most unhappy member of society. His weakness is plainly visible. The drunkard cannot conceal the fact that he is addicted to strong drink; his face, his breath, his associates and his daily march to and from the saloon ad-

vertise his downfall. His poverty, the condition of his home and of his wife and children all tell the story of a drunkard's depravity. But there are worse vices than drunkenness. A drunkard may be one of those kind hearted, benevolent, good natured, yielding men who cannot resist temptation, and yet possesses many good characteristics. But the gambler, the black leg, the hypocrite, the back biter, the vicious gossip, the libertine, the seducer of wives, these are worse than the drunkard and yet many of this class of people are so skilful in covering up their tracks and in concealing their vices that they pass as respectable in the circles of refinement and in many homes of virtue.

It is an open question why the clergy and other moral teachers do not more often attack these other vices which are worse than drunkenness, or why they pick out the drunkard and omit to censure the other miserable wretches who are often far inferior in character to the drunkard. Possibly the reason is that these critics of humanity, the leaders of moral tone consider may other vices unmentionable to polite people. Vice in all its forms should be freely attacked. Moral teachers should be bold enough to name them plainly from the platform or pulpit.

Helping The Editor.

I offer thanks to the many readers of Green's "Fruit Grower" who have, in response to my request, so kindly offered suggestions, and have specified what particular features of Green's "Fruit Grower" they like best. I have asked for these expressions of opinion in order to learn what departments of Green's "Fruit Grower" are most helpful and most interesting to my readers. The editor may study the wants of his readers for a lifetime and yet may desire to study it further to learn how he can be helpful. The expenditure of \$50,000 or more each year in publishing a periodical is a large amount of money. The editor who can come nearest to meeting the wants of his many readers is the one who best earns his money. I hope to hear briefly from other readers as to which department is most helpful and what they can suggest for further improvement.

Depth For Planting Bulbs.

Failure often occurs in planting bulbs by not planting them at the proper depth. Lily bulbs should be planted deepest of all. Many have failed in planting bulbs yearly by planting them so shallow that they were destroyed by the winter. The lily bulbs should be planted eight inches deep and about one foot apart. Narcissus should be planted seven inches deep; hyacinths, six inches; jonquill, five inches; snowdrop and crocus, four inches deep. Peonies start growth very early in the spring, therefore they should be planted in the fall if possible, yet they may be transplanted early in the spring successfully.

Make The Home Beautiful.

Side by side stand two neighboring houses. One is not built according to the modern style of architecture but it has been recently painted, and the well kept grounds make its appearance cosy and homelike. A half hour's work in the cool of the day keeps the yard in good condition and while the lawn-mowing and trimming are done by the man of the house, the flowers are under the supervision of the mistress. The other house is modern but it is sadly in need of paint. The yard is ungraded and neglected. The woodpile leans shiftlessly against the only porch which the house boasts of. The contrast between these two homes emphasizes the importance of giving time and thought to the environment of the home. Paint in harmonious colors, shrubs, vines and flowers can be purchased with a very modest expenditure and no one need despair of having a beautiful home for nature provides the beautiful to those who possess the virtue of industry.

Five Millions In Raisins.

When the possibility of profit in California raisins became apparent great study was devoted by which raisins could be made more acceptable to the housewife, says Twentieth Century Farmer. The labor necessary in removing the seeds by hand made seeded raisins so expensive that they were a positive luxury, being confined almost exclusively to larger raisins for dessert and loose for annual mince meat making. The growth of the seeded raisins industry has been rapid since 1896 and the demand has so increased from year to year that at the present time nearly one-half of all the Muscatel raisins in the state are marketed after the seeds have been removed by machinery. The

successful cultivation of the seedless grape from which is produced the seedless (in contradistinction to seeded) raisin has been a remarkably potent factor in the development of the raisin industry.

The grape harvest is made a holiday time in the raisin belt. It is a science to know when to cut the grapes at the proper moment for curing. Often it demands a small army of workers in two or three big vineyards, where the heat of the sun demands that the grapes be rapidly transferred from the vines to the trays; often the harvest hands come from a long distance, bringing their tents and cooking utensils with them. They camp out and get a tan which is the "real thing." Children, too, work in the sheds and vineyards. Almost the entire work of packing the raisins in neat cartons of say twelve to sixteen ounces for the housewife is done by women. The close of the harvest season is devoted to merrymaking and a harvest dance in some great warehouse that has been cleaned for the occasion is an enlivening spectacle.

Life and Death.—To prove his assertion M. Finot quotes Heim, who related the sensations he experienced while falling with his companions from the summit of one of the Alps to a death which he miraculously escaped:

"At first a sense of beatitude, then complete insensibility to touch and pain; finally an extreme rapidity of thought and of imagination, which in a few seconds enabled him to recollect the events of his whole life. Therefore, it is not death we should fear, but the fear it inspires in us. We are wrong, says Socrates, to fear death, as it is our great possession on earth, and Seneca adds that it is the best of the inventions of life, while Montesquieu concludes that we should shed tears for men when they are born and not when they die."

M. Henry de Varigny examines the question of longevity in L'Illustration from another point of view. He asks: "Has the man of to-day a chance to live longer than the man of 2,000 years ago? He bases his conclusions upon charts and statistics published by Professor Karl Pearson in Biometrika and upon the researches made by W. Spiegelberg, of Strassburg, on the age of Egyptian mummies. These conclusions are that an Egyptian who 2,000 years ago lived to be 68 years old was likely to live longer than a modern Englishman of the same age. M. de Varigny give the following explanation:

"Evidently there was among the Egyptians a natural selection, resulting from environment, that does not take place to-day at least to the same degree, among civilized people. The Egyptians who reached the age of 68 years had robust constitutions and therefore their chances of longevity were exceptional. Mortality was higher among the children and the adults, and there was a kind of selection by death. The man of to-day is not stronger; he is possibly weaker. But the majority of the people live under conditions more favorable to longevity, because we know what conditions to promote. In other words, the greater expectation of average life is the result of the progress of sanitary science in the fullest sense, and not the result of an increase of vitality. It is the consequence of the evolution of man's intellect rather than of the evolution of his body."

For these reasons M. de Varigny asserts that although the chances of life have increased for infancy, youth, and the prime of life, they have not increased for old age.

Why He Did Not Succeed.

He was always grumbling. He was always behindhand. He didn't believe in himself. His stock excuse was, "I forgot." He wasn't ready for the next step. He did not put his heart in his work. He learned nothing from his blunders. He felt that he was above his position. He was content to be a second-rate man.

He chose his friends among his inferiors. He ruined his ability by half doing things. He never dared to act in his own judgment.

He did not think it worth while to learn how. He tried to make "bluff" take the place of ability.

He thought he must take amusement every evening. He did not learn that the best part of his salary was not in his pay envelope.—"Success."

Attachment to Christ is the only secret of detachment from the world.—A. J. Gordon.



God's Serving Angels.

"Is written that the serving angels stand beside God's throne, ten myriads on each hand. Waiting, with wings outstretched and watchful eyes. To do their Master's heavenly embassies. Quicker than thought His high commands they read. Swifter than light to execute them speed. Bearing the word of power from star to star— Some hither and some thither, near and far. And unto these naught is too high or low. Too mean or mighty, if He wills it so; Neither is any creature, great or small, Beyond His pity, which embraceth all. Because His eye beholdeth all which are, Sees without search, and counteth without care; Nor any ocean rolls so vast that he Forgets one wave of all that restless sea. —Edwin Arnold.

Long Lived Women and Their Methods.

One of the most remarkable cases of recent record is that of Miss Mary Yardley, who died last year in Chicago at the age of 105, and left behind her a carefully prepared set of rules to the observance of which was ascribed a large share of credit for the green and vigorous old age that she attained, says the New York Sun. At the age of 18 she was of such delicate health that a doctor told her she could not live more than six months longer. The doctor may have told her the truth. Living in the ordinary way, with weak lungs, she might have died as he predicted, but from that moment she began to live according to system, and held death at arm's length for eighty-seven years. She lived sensibly, protected her weak spots, avoided colds, ate regularly and moderately. Especially noteworthy was her statement that she owed much to having always preserved an even temper and a cheerful disposition, and that she never worried about her physical condition. She trained herself not to look on the dark side of life. She made it a point always to be occupied with something useful and cheerful, thus utterly banishing worry from her presence. As to her diet, the main thing with her was to have the food suitable in kind and sufficient in quantity to meet the needs of her body. She ate regularly, and, what to her was more important, moderately. To these things she attributed the secret of her health and long life.

How Farmers' Wives May Earn Money.

In planning improvements about our homes for the coming spring, we should include the planting of fruit and shade trees, as well as small fruits, shrubs and vines, says New York "Tribune." Even if we already have orchards, we cannot afford to go without some of the desirable new varieties of apples, pears and Japan plums; while among vines and small fruits there are some very good new sorts. Many hesitate to plant new kinds, as they think it will be a long time before they come into bearing. But once planted, with average care, they will make a good growth after the first year, and many sorts bear fruit while still young, which is especially true of peaches and Japan plums. Young people who plant for themselves and their children are reasonably certain to gather fruit from their trees, besides materially increasing the value of their farms.

Women become especially skillful in the raising and selling of small fruits, and it is one of the best ways to earn money. Some good fruit gardens in my vicinity are owned by women, who raise and sell plums, raspberries and strawberries. One

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1810-100.

woman, a widow, whose husband died a few years ago, leaving her the farm, has a large peach orchard in full bearing. With hired help she raises other crops, but gives especial care to the peach trees, raspberries and strawberries. During the season she goes daily to the city, five miles distant, selling mostly to private customers, and as the fruit is always in good order she gets the best prices.

Making Over.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

There is nothing lost in sparing time or money necessary to dress well. To do this without extravagance one must buy good material. There is no economy in shoddy goods. A dress of heavy all wool material is worth more than three cheap gowns, for it can be made nicely and worn as long as it is in fashion, then made over to serve one or two seasons more. Trimmed skirts which are stylish at present, are especially useful when one is to remodel last year's gown. If the dress is to be made over, take it apart and pick out all the stitches. If faded, or the color is not a suitable one, wash well in warm suds and dye it any color desired with diamond dye. When rinsed thoroughly hang it on the line until half dry, then press on the wrong side. A black skirt that had been in use for two years, but was still good, was renovated by taking apart, brushing thoroughly and put together wrong side out. After being pressed it looked like new.

The plain and serviceable shirt waist is destined to live several years longer. When made of woolen goods they are warm and pretty, and with the aid of good patterns may be made at home. Many who have generous allowances for dresses make them at home, which is a desired economy. Shirt waists may be made out of old material. A lady had a flannel dress skirt that had outworn the waist, and was still good. She took it apart, dyed it a dark green and made a beautiful waist of it. The back was plain, fronts full with wide box plait in the middle. The sleeves were the new shirt sleeves with about the same fullness at top and bottom, the cuffs narrow and pointed at the ends. The waist was arranged on a fitted lining, which makes it fit better and wear longer. —Elsie Gray.

Keep Sweet—"Some years ago," said Professor Shedd, "my wife and I went into one of the big city churches and were seated in one of the second pews from the front. Presently a doctor came down the aisle. I am sorry to say he was a doctor. Let me see—he's living yet. I think he's living yet—I'm sorry, but I think he's living yet. Well, he came down to the seat we were in, and he looked at us, and I could hear him say: 'What are you doing here? Don't you know this is my seat? Why don't you get out of it?' He didn't really say it, but he might as well have done so. He looked it. We didn't enjoy the sermon a bit. We didn't enjoy the music, nor any part of the service. We were thinking of that grouch in the end of the seat. We wanted to be out of there. We felt like getting out, but we couldn't get by the bulldog."

"Suppose a man should come into my house," said Professor Shedd, in speaking of people he didn't want to know, "and say: 'I don't like that picture. What do you have it hanging there for? That ain't the way to have it hung. Why don't you do it this way?' I'd kick him four blocks."

Professor Shedd spoke of the spirit that should pervade the churches. It should be one of welcome and warmth and cheerfulness, he said. It was his opinion that the most of men who frequented saloons did so because the saloons were warmer, more pleasant and more inviting than their homes.

As a closing reason for "being sweet," Professor Shedd said that such people lived longer than the crabbed.

Just How To Roast The Turkey.

Select a good young turkey, weighing from eight to ten pounds, says Good-Housekeeping. Stuff the breast and body with dressing prepared from one and one-half quarts of fine stale bread crumbs, three teaspoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of summer savory, one-half teaspoonful of sweet marjoram, and one-half teaspoonful of thyme. Mix these well together and add one-half cupful of melted butter, and one pint of washed oysters. Fill the breast, and put the remainder of the stuffing in the body. Truss the turkey by fastening the legs and wings securely to the sides with skewers, and with string across the back from the skewers. Never put a string over the breast of a bird. Now dredge well with salt. Take soft butter in the hand, and rub it thickly over the turkey; then dredge thickly with flour. Dredge the bottom of the roasting pan with flour

place a meat rack in the pan, and lay the turkey on its side on the rack. Put the pan into a hot oven, and, when the flour is brown, put in water enough to cover the bottom of the pan. When one side of the turkey is nicely browned, turn it on its back. Baste it every fifteen minutes with the water in the pan, renewing the water as it cooks away, and dredge with salt, pepper and flour. The last basting should be with soft butter. Allow one hour and three-quarters for a turkey of eight pounds, and ten minutes for each additional pound. For the gravy the liver should be boiled until thoroughly cooked. After removing the bird from the roasting pan, place the pan on the stove, and add to its contents one cupful of water, or more if necessary. Stir it well, scraping everything from the bottom and sides of the pan. Let it boil up once, and if it is not thick enough, mix a little flour with a little cold water, and stir it into the pan as it boils. Then strain it; mash the liver very fine and add to the strained gravy.

Seasonable Recipes.

Cranberry Sauce.—Pick over and wash three cups of cranberries; put them into a stew pan, cover and boil ten minutes, cool and rub through a sieve, then add one cup of sugar. Place on the stove and cook for twenty minutes. By adding one and one-half cups sugar and pouring into a mold it will be jelled and may be served in cubes with fowl.

Celery and Nut Salad.—Remove the shells from about two dozen English walnuts, turn boiling water over the meats, let stand about fifteen minutes, then drain, remove the skins, and break into small pieces. Cut an equal quantity of celery into small pieces, mix with the nuts, marinate with a French dressing, heap in crisp lettuce cups, dress with mayonnaise, and garnish with whole walnut meats.

Cauliflower salad may be very simply made by dipping sections of the vegetable into thick mayonnaise and serving them on a bed of lettuce.

Fried Oysters.—Drain three dozen large oysters and dry them on a towel. Beat two eggs till light, add two tablespoonful oyster liquor. Roll one dozen soda crackers very fine, dip each oyster first in the crackers, then in the beaten egg, and cover them well with the crackers and lay them on a flat dish. When all are prepared, put from four to six oysters in a basket and plunge them in a kettle of hot fat. Cook till light brown, then place them on a sieve to drain. Continue till all are fried in the same manner, dress them on a hot dish, garnish with watercress and lemon; serve with bread and butter. In place of cracker crumbs, bread crumbs may be taken, but never use the cracker-dust sold in packages; always roll fresh crackers for oysters.

Oyster Cakes.—To a pint of chopped oysters add a cupful of cracker crumbs and two beaten eggs. Season, drop from a spoon into hot drippings and fry a delicate brown. Garnish with lemons, sliced.

Pumpkin Indian Pudding.—Mix a pint and a half of Indian meal and a tablespoonful of ground ginger with a pint and a half of cooked pumpkin. Stir a pint of molasses into a quart of boiling milk. Add, stirring hard, the Indian meal and the pumpkin, with the grated yellow rind of a lemon. Tie in a pudding bag and cook in boiling water for four hours. Keep the water steadily boiling. Any left over pudding may be re-boiled and served the next day.

Rice Griddle Cakes.—One pint and a half of cold boiled rice; put to soak an hour in warm water enough to cover it. Mash the rice well, and make a batter, just before using it, with one quart of sour milk, one light quart of flour, salt to taste, and two eggs, well beaten. The batter ought to be moderately thick. Stir in a teaspoonful of soda just before frying. Fine batter cakes may be made of stale light bread; trim off the crust, soak the bread, and make it by the above recipe. Sour bread may be used this way.

Rice and Raisin Pudding.—Wash a ten-cupful of rice, and simmer till tender,

in about a pint and a half of milk; sweeten it to taste. Place a thick layer of Sultana raisins in the bottom of a pudding dish, pour on them the boiled rice; place two or three tiny bits of butter on top, to prevent burning, and bake for three-quarters of an hour. When quite cold, it should be firm; gently disengage it with a knife from the sides of the dish, and turn out, when, if the rice was carefully poured in, all the raisins will be on the top. The pudding dish should be buttered before using.

Delicious Quinces.—Quince grate is rather easier to make than jelly, and is delicious. Grate the quinces, to each cupful of fruit add two of water and two and a half of sugar. Boil for at least an hour, and put into jelly glasses or small jars.

Unfermented Wine.—Select ripe grapes and put them with white sugar in a hard-burned jar in alternate layers, having the bottom layer of grapes and the top one of sugar. Cover and let them stand two or three weeks in a cool place. Before the juice begins to work, pour it off into a porcelain kettle, heat it, skim carefully, and when scalding hot put into bottles and seal tightly. It will keep for years. It is good for use at the communion table, and also in sickness. After pouring off the first juice, if sugar and water are added to the residue, and it stands for a week and is then poured off, an inferior wine will be produced.

Hints To Housekeepers.

To keep moths from furs and woolen articles: When putting away furs and woolen articles for the summer, carefully wrap each article separately in newspaper, and put pieces of carbon away with them in tin box or cupboard. Printer's ink is death to moths.

Mildew is one of the most difficult stains to remove. Rub well with brown soap, then apply a paste of chalk and water, and put the article in the sun. After two or three applications the mildew will be bleached out.

The fire can be drawn from a burn by applying cloths wet in strong alum water. It will also assist in relieving the pain.

Stains on black cloth can be removed by rubbing with a freshly cut raw potato. Afterwards rub with a clean cloth.

Oxalic acid will remove stains from ivory, say, piano keys. Ordinarily the keys may be kept in condition of whiteness by simple rubbing with alcohol. This means spirits, not wood alcohol.

Bananas are very good with beefsteak. While the steak is on the broiler slice two bananas in rounds about half an inch thick. Fry them in a little butter, and arrange over the beefsteak on a hot platter.

The things for a woman to eat whose complexion is not above reproach are coked vegetables, raw and cooked salads and stewed fruits. The cooked salads are those that are made of vegetables and the Russian salads, which are composed of shredded beets, cold potatoes, string beans and peas, all beautifully dressed with mayonnaise, a dish fit for the Czar.

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Largest and Best Lantern with 90 magnificent pictures which will delight you and those at home, and make pictures so large and beautiful that you can easily give shows, to which all the boys and girls will be glad to come. Many boys have made as high as \$7 in one evening. Send us your name and address for 25 fast-selling articles to sell among your neighbors at 10 cents. We trust you. When sold return us \$2.50, and we give you Free this great big new magic lantern and 90 large many-colored pictures, 25 exhibition tickets, 1 large show bill, and complete instructions. Read what the boys write us. "Dear Sir:—Lantern received, many thanks, it works splendid. Fred. Shaw, Hingham, Mass." "I gave an exhibition in our barn, charged 10 cts. a ticket, and it was nearly full. The lantern earned me nearly \$7 that night. Johnnie Werts, Arc, Ohio." "I had a show last night, made over \$1, and had about \$10 worth of fun. George Bryant, Oswego, N. Y."

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Many beautiful, quiet patterns, appropriate for mourning dresses, as well as elaborate and attractive designs for every taste. Color absolutely will not fade.

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She Shook Her Head.

"When I proposed she did not blush,
And not one word she said.
The maiden did not tell me yes—
She simply shook her head.

"She simply shook her head, and yet
No man in all the town
Could be more pleased than I was, for
She shook it up and down."
—Tom Masson.

The Scientific Baby.

Hospital methods are adopted more each year in the private treatment of babies, says the New York World, the methods, that is to say, of the superior modern hospital conducted under the best medical supervision.

The hospital method puts baby on its back and forbids its being rocked or "walked" when it cries.

Visitors and relatives are no longer encouraged to pound it in the ribs, pinch its chin and transfer microbes to its lips.

This treatment of infancy is doing much to check nervousness in our children, to protect them from bad habits and needless exactions and to make them self-reliant. Babyhood, indeed, is the best-conducted age at present. When the child grows older it meets undoubted loss in the substitution of nurse's for mother's care, a tendency encouraged by the new activities of women and by city life.

At the beginning, however, in the first few weeks and months of its existence, when change and development are more rapid than at any other period, the human being has never had such decent treatment as it is the happy fashion to bestow upon it now.

Some Home Truths.

A clever young Kansas girl supplies the following to the "Club Member," official organ of the Kansas City Women's clubs:

Lots of women don't begin to cry until they find their handkerchiefs.

What puzzles one about the Mormons is: Where do they get the money?

Sometimes an old bachelor gets married because he is tired of himself.

It is usually the one that winds the clock who regulates the household.

Often a woman buys so many bargains that she has nothing left to pay for what she needs.

The difference between a skin and a complexion is that you can get the latter at a drug store.

About the only library which domestic felicity really requires consists of a check book and a cook book.

Women write most of the short stories that get into print these days, but as they also read them, the men should not complain.

Men do not fully realize their unimportance in commerce. Women do the buying—men merely the paying. Ask any advertiser.

Men wear clothes for comfort; women for adornment. Men adjust their clothes to their figures; women adjust their figures to their clothes.—Philadelphia "Record."

Many Uses of Salt.

Besides being such an essential part of culinary art salt has many other uses perhaps not generally known.

Salt cleanses the palate, and furred tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is often efficacious.

A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes after by a drink of cold water often cures a sick headache.

Salt hardens the gums, makes the teeth white and sweetens the breath.

Salt added to the water in which cut flowers stand keeps them fresh.

Salt used dry in the same manner as snuff will do much to relieve colds, hay fever, etc.

Salt in warm water if used for bathing tired eyes will be found very refreshing.

Salt and water will stop hemorrhage from tooth-pulling.—Philadelphia "Record."

Hints to Housekeepers—It is not generally known that eggs covered with boiling water and allowed to stand for five minutes are more nourishing and more easily digested than eggs placed in boiling water and allowed to boil furiously for three and a half minutes.

Starch and iron wide lamp wicks and wicks for oil stoves. They will not then cause trouble in fitting them into the burners.

In testing a piece of cloth to see if it is a cotton mixture, if you cut a small piece off and put a match to it, if it is all wool it will only singe, but if cotton is there it will flare up.

There is no nicer spring breakfast than a sliced green pepper cut very small and cooked for ten minutes with two peeled and diced tomatoes in a little butter; add four eggs lightly beaten and stir as for a scramble.

To tell if a diamond is genuine make a small dot on a piece of paper with a lead

pencil, and look at it through the diamond. If it shows but a single dot, the diamond is genuine; if it shows more than one, or the mark appears scattered, it is false, no matter what it cost.

Make a delicious violet perfume by putting half an ounce of small pieces of orris root into two ounces of alcohol. Add to this a bunch of newly-picked violets, cork and bottle tightly and shake well. After it has been standing four or five days a few drops on the handkerchiefs will leave the scent of fresh violets.

When the handles of steel knives and forks come off they can be easily mended with resin. Pour a little powdered resin into the cavity in the handle. Heat the part of the knife that fits into the handle until it is red hot, and thrust into the handle. It will become firmly fixed by the resin when it becomes cool. Protect the blade from the heat.

Don't use borax and rosewater to remove tan and freckles without putting on a little cold cream afterwards, for borax makes the skin dry.

A glass of water drunk half an hour before each meal and just before retiring will frequently regulate the bowels, so those troubled with constipation will be all right.

To remove old putty and paint, make a paste with soft soap and a solution of caustic soda, or with slaked lime and pearlash. Lay it on with a piece of rag or a brush, and leave it for several hours, when it will be found that the paint or putty may be easily removed.

Camphor is very useful to freshen the air of a sick room. Put a piece on an old saucer, and on it lay the point of a red-hot poker, when its fumes will quickly fill the room.

White enamel kitchen utensils often become to all appearances hopelessly ruined when food has burned to them. Place a mixture of strong soap powder and, boiling water in such kettles, let them stand two or three days on the back of the stove without changing the water. Then pour off the water and rub the inside with a soft cloth. All blackness and stain will disappear. Be careful not to scratch or scrape the kettle before soaking in this way, as the enamel will crack.

The unpleasant smell of tobacco clinging to curtains and furniture may be dispelled by sprinkling ground coffee on a shovel, setting it alight, and carrying the latter about the room. Coffee fumes are, in all cases, admirable as disinfectants.

A liberal supply of carbonate of soda placed around the kitchen hearth and any other favorite haunt of black beetles will cause their complete disappearance from those places.

People who suffer from heat in the hands and feet can obtain speedy and easy relief from the same by putting inside their stockings and gloves a small portion of very fine oatmeal.

A certain housewife uses nothing but butter in cooking, thereby making her pastry and many other dishes much more appetizing. She uses it even when it is at its highest price in the market. In summer, when it is at its cheapest, she buys, ten, fifteen or even twenty pounds, and puts it in a large preserving kettle on the stove. As the butter heats, the scum rising to the surface is skimmed off. When the butter reaches the boiling point it is removed from the fire and strained into a large stone jar. When cold it is covered with salt to the depth of an inch. The jar is then covered closely and placed in the cellar.

If damp bran is used, instead of the traditional tea leaves, when one sweeps a carpet, not only is the dust laid and the work facilitated, but the colors are brightened.

Remember.—"The first seven years of a child's life are the most important years, as they are largely formative. Character begins to develop early in the child's career, so it behooves parents to be very particular not only regarding the child's habits and behavior, but of their own habits and methods of behavior. Mother and father are the child's ideals and the child is influenced more by its parents' example than by all the precepts they preach to it. Example is always a more powerful factor in molding the child's habit of thought and action than any other force in its life."—Ladies' World.

"One does not have to climb a physical hill to strike a healthful balance between hope and despair, between dissatisfaction and a wise resignation, between fretfulness and the sweet patience which forgives and forgets. One can tenderly remember and wisely forget in the midst of multitudinous duties, in moments of leisure, and in seasons of pleasure and relaxation; the benediction of peace falls as gently on one occasion as on another."—Ledger Monthly.

"The body is the house we live in. Some let the structure early fall to decay. Its general aspect becomes weather-beaten. The thatch falls from the roof. The eyes, 'the windows of the soul,' grow dull and worn. The portals of the mouth are repellent from neglect. The myriad number of epidermal scales, which form the wonderful clap-boards of this beautiful edifice, lose color and firmness and tell in mute but eloquent language of the havoc, all unrepaired, which the storms of life have left behind. To preserve or rebuild the house is the work of the tenant."—Ladies' World.

Who said November's face was grim?
Who said her voice was harsh and sad?
I heard her sing in wood-paths dim,
I met her on the shore, so glad,
So smiling, I could kiss her feet!
There never was a month so sweet."
—Lucy Larcom.

"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Cumrox. "We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son. "I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly. I tried to get your father to wear one, but he couldn't make it stay in his eye."—Washington "Star."

"You'll take a couple of tickets, of course. We're getting up a raffle for a poor cripple in our neighborhood—" "None for me, thank you. I wouldn't know what to do with a poor cripple if I won him."—Philadelphia Press.

Is Cancer Curable?

Many physicians believe not, although a limited number of cases are cured each year by various applications and by the use of the knife. The terrible burning plasters are barbarous in the extreme and leave disfiguring scars where employed about the face. X-rays, injection methods, light treatments and internal medication bring negative results. The use of the knife is attended by danger and few cures result, as there is a recurrence of the disease in almost every instance. The only remedy which may be employed with any degree of success is the Combination Oil Cure, which is soothing in action and free from the objections named above. There is no pain and no scar and the remedy may be used at home with entire success. This remedy was discovered by Dr. David M. Bye, of 825 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Indiana, and he sends a book on Cancer, free, to those who write for it. (18)

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In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Write right now. Address: MARK H. JACKSON, 11 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

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Labor and Money Saved at Butchering Time

When the farmer kills, about one half of the hog goes to make lard and sausage. For taking care of these valuable portions he needs just such a machine as shown herewith. It will more than pay for itself in one week's work, and last a lifetime.

ENTERPRISE SAUSAGE STUFFERS

are easy to manage, and they do the work right. The cylinder is bored true. The plate fits true. Meat cannot work up over the plate, preventing air getting into the casing, assuring preservation of sausage. Can be changed to a lard or fruit press in one minute. This is one of the labor-saving machines that save money. Eight sizes and styles. Another is the Enterprise Meat Chopper. Cuts sausage perfectly. Look them up in your hardware store, or write to us about them. Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine. Write for the "Enterprising Housekeeper" a book of 200 choice receipts and Kitchen Helps sent free. THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. of PA., 365 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

See our Catalogue for description.

13⁹⁵

Family range with high closet, \$13.95. The Little Giant oak heater, \$2.85. The Triumph base burner, \$14.70. Rare bargains in all kinds of stoves.

Very lowest prices for good, honestly made heaters. We are the largest retailers in America—our annual sales are enormous. We crowd the prices down by taking the entire output of large factories. Don't buy until you see our prices. Finest designs and most reliable construction. Our heaters and ranges built to please—30 days trial. Write for catalogue. We will send it by return mail. Don't buy until you hear from us. Address **Montgomery Ward & Co.** Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago

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Write for Stove Catalogue.

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For selling only 5 lbs. of our Imported Japan Tea or 10 cans of our Baking Powder, or for appointing 2 agents. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. We give free to each of your customers a handsome Pitcher & 4 glasses or a Colonial Pattern Fruit Set of 7 pieces, or their choice of many other useful presents as shown in our Catalogue. No trouble to take orders this way. Send no money as we will trust you with the Tea or Toilet Set, Baking Powder, Agent's Sample Case, etc. & allow you to pay us after you deliver goods & collect money. Send at once for Catalogue & true agent's outfit. We also pay liberal Cash Commission. Nelson Coffee & Spice Co. Dept. 402 St. Louis, Mo.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge

gives rosy cheeks and active health to pale, sickly children. And it is good for their elders, too. Ask your druggist for it.

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AUNT HANNAH'S REPLIES.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I am twenty-three and my lover is twenty-five years of age. He has seemed very attentive, kind and true, but recently I have seen him in company with another girl several times, and now he is cold and distant to me. Please tell me what I can do.—Jealousy.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: You can do nothing except to make up your mind that this young man is not for you and that he does not love you. Whether he ever did or not I do not know. Young men as well as young ladies are fickle minded. They often think they are deeply in love with a certain person but easily change their mind and transfer their affections on seeing another attractive face or form. This fickleness on the part of young people causes much anxiety and pain. Possibly the fickle young man will tire of his present companion and take up with your fascinations later on.

I am a girl sixteen year old deep in love with a man twenty-two years old. My parents object to our acquaintance or marriage for the reason that he has three brothers who drink and they fear this young man may do so, though he does not drink. My lover is now going West to try for his fortune. I shall never love any other person as I love him.—Maud.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: The fact that three brothers drink is no positive evidence that the other brother will drink. It has been decided that drunkenness is not inherited and yet I think the tendency to drink exists in some families as does the tendency to consumption, although consumption in one sense may not be contagious. Give the young man a chance and do not be in a hurry to be married. If he remains true and temperate for three to five years I think your parents will consent to your marriage.

I am sixteen years of age and am in love with an actor who loves me and desires to marry me. My parents object to my marrying an actor but I cannot give him up. This actor has asked me to travel with him simply as a life companion. Would you advise an elopement?—Bess.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: No, I would not advise an elopement. The chances are that your parents have decided wisely and that it is not for your best interest to continue acquaintance with this actor. You are very young; too young to decide such an important question. Do not be in haste to be married, or even to become engaged. There is plenty of time for four or five years. In the meantime many things may occur that will entirely change your course of life. Actors are subjected to far greater temptations than are most other people. Actors are poorly paid and are seldom able to provide for a wife. I should be sorry to see a friend of mine become an actor by profession, and would be sorry to have my daughter marry an actor. In the course of three or four years you will doubtless meet some one whom you will care for more than you ever could for this actor.

Tabloid Philosophy.

If she is young and pretty, a lone widow is seldom alone.

Many an artist would rather paint the town than a placid landscape.

There is quite a difference between a nominal fee and a phenomenal one.

The fellow who is addicted to the flowing bowl is seldom the best bowler.

There seems to be a bond of sympathy between the black sheep and the fatted calf.

It doesn't do any good to draw on your imagination when you have no bank account to draw on.

A thing is generally fashionable because it is expensive and expensive because it is fashionable.

The fellow who likes to hug the girls doesn't care so much about being forewarned as four-armed.—Philadelphia "Record."

Optimistic Cocktail.

They stood, a man and a woman, in the gallery, looking down on the glittering throng of dancers on the floor below.

"What was I saying to you a moment ago?" asked the man. "That is, before I went out?"

"You were saying," said the woman, "things that made me sad, even in the midst of all this gayety. You called it a painted glare—you spoke of all those women down there, each hugging in the secret recesses of her heart some supreme sorrow, some cloying unrest. You were wondering to what depths of remorse, within the next year, each might reach. You spoke of the men; how haggard some of their faces were. You said the pace was too much for them;

death and ruin and disaster hung over this throng like a grinning skeleton. Really it has given me the shivers. Don't you remember what you said?"

He turned and looked at her. There was a look of complacency on his face.

"Did I say all that," he replied, "before I went out? Well, well! You must forgive me. It isn't so. Why, see how they are all enjoying themselves! What a magnificent sight! What a grand thing is life! How this music thrills me! My friend, it is good to be alive."

She looked at him in astonishment.

"What has changed you so in such a short time?" she exclaimed. "Why, before you went out—"

He waved his hand.

Things are different now," he said; "I've just had a cocktail."—Town Topics.

Proposed.—"Oh, Mr. Pitts, that is an affair in which I am not so very greatly interested, and I prefer to leave it with yourself."

"But," says Pitts, "you are interested, and, my dear girl, will you marry me?"

The young lady blushed very red, hesitated, and finally, as Pitts was very well to do in the world and morally, financially and politically of good standing in society, she accepted him, whereupon the matter of fact Pitts said:

"Well, well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anybody that suits me better than you I'll come back."—Pearson's Weekly.

It Doesn't Pay.

My young friend, there are many things in this world that it doesn't pay to do.

It doesn't pay to try to pass yourself off for more than you are worth; it tends to depress your market quotation.

It doesn't pay to lie, for your lies must all be kept on file mentally and in the course of time some of them are pretty certain to get on the wrong book. A liar needs a better memory than any one is apt to possess.

It doesn't pay to try to get a living without work. You will work harder and get a poorer living than if you did honest work.

It doesn't pay to be a practical joker, unless you can enjoy the joke when you happen to be the victim.

It doesn't pay to cry over spilled milk, neither does it pay to spill the milk.—Dr. S. A. Steele, in "Work."

Rev. Rastus Washington Thompson (colored) recently addressed the congregation at the morning service of an aristocratic city church, telling the pathetic story of his struggling church in the South.

At the close of the address the city pastor, being moved to compassion, asked his wealthy congregation for a special collection.

The two pastors stood in the chancel to receive the offering from the distinguished gentlemen in frock coats, who brought in the silver plates full to overflowing. As the last two stewards presented their plates, the city pastor courteously bowed his invitation to the colored pastor to offer the closing prayer, thereupon the reverend gentleman from the South offered the following very brief prayer, with great unction:

"De Lawd bres dis yer congregation, and keep dis nigger straight, 'caus he was nevah in sech good comp'ny befo'."

What form of prayer Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murder! That cannot be; since I am still possessed Of those effects for which I did the murder, My crown, my own ambition, and my queen. May one be pardon'd and retain th' offense? In the corrupted currents of this world, Offense's grisled hand may shove by justice. And oft 'tis seen, the wicked prize itself Buys out the law; but 'tis not so above: There is no shuffling, there the action lies In his true nature: and we ourselves compell'd, Even to the teeth and forehead of our faults, To give in evidence. What then? What rests? Try what repentance can: What can it not? Yet what can it, when one cannot repent? O wretched state! O bosom, black as death! O limed soul, that, struggling to be free, Art more engag'd! —Shakespeare.

You might say that the stage prompter's job is a dramatic situation. However, the office never has occasion to seek the man on pay day.

A politician's idea of a fool is a man who affiliates with the other party.

When it comes to making a swat touch the glad hand is very much in evidence.

Some physicians would doubtless starve to death if their patients didn't carry life insurance.

An average man would soon attain perfection if he followed the advice he hands out to his neighbors.—Chicago News.

I WILL TEACH YOU BOOKKEEPING FREE AND GET YOU A POSITION

I can make a competent bookkeeper of any woman who will take a course in bookkeeping in the Commercial Correspondence Schools. There is an ever-increasing demand for women bookkeepers. Women learn bookkeeping rapidly and acquire the details of office management very quickly. They are adaptable, energetic and willing. These qualities make them ideal bookkeepers.

If you are engaged in uncongenial employment you should learn bookkeeping. If you are living in the country, and desire to get into a large city, you should first study bookkeeping. If you are standing behind a counter or working in a factory, you should take the Commercial Correspondence Schools' course in bookkeeping, and equip yourself for an office position. Your salary will be larger, your hours shorter, your surroundings more congenial and your future prospects brighter. Competent women bookkeepers can easily earn from \$10 to \$25 per week. A knowledge of bookkeeping means not only an assured income, but such a knowledge is an investment. "No young lady," wrote the late Harriet Beecher Stowe, "could have a better safeguard against adversity of fortune or a better resource in a time of need, than a good knowledge of business affairs."

These Graduates We Placed in Positions

44 Gross Terrace, CHICAGO, ILL. Commercial Correspondence Schools, Rochester, N. Y. I am pleased to say that through your Commercial Correspondence Schools I have been placed in a very good position. Your bookkeeping course is certainly very beneficial, and every thing is made very easy to understand. Through taking this course I have been placed in a good position. The School has even borne the expense of assisting me to secure a position. I advise all who wish to take a thorough course in bookkeeping to take it with the Commercial Correspondence Schools. LILLIAN ROEBUCK.

ROCKFORD, CHICAGO, ILL. Commercial Correspondence Schools, Rochester, N. Y. Your course and your methods have far exceeded my expectations. I have nothing but praise for the course, and the instructions given when I began the course. I followed your instructions closely, finished the course, received my graduation diploma, and was placed in the position you secured for me. I could not have obtained the position without your assistance, and the knowledge gained from your course.

Mail this Coupon and get my Free Book, "HOW TO BECOME AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPER"

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To all who send in the annexed coupon, I will send, free of all charges, my new book, "How to Become an Expert Bookkeeper," together with all particulars of how I will teach you Bookkeeping free and how I obtain positions for graduates. Send in the annexed coupon to-day.

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We will send the above latest pattern beautifully Embossed and Decorated Tea Set, full size, for family use and exactly as illustrated above, to any lady who will take orders for only 10 cans of our Baking Powder, and allow her to give free to each person ordering a can, a beautiful Gold and Floral Decorated China Fruit or Berry Set of 7 pieces; or we will pay cash commission. No trouble to take orders this way. Simply send your name and address and we will send you our free agent's outfit. We will allow you time to deliver the Baking Powder and collect the money before paying us. You run no risk, as we pay the freight and will trust you with the Baking Powder and Dishes. We also give away Dinner Sets, Dress Skirts, Couches, Furniture, etc. **KING MFG. CO. 645 King Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.**

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and make it easily, by taking subscriptions among your neighbors and friends for the **Woman's Farm Journal**. It is a great little paper and only 10 cents a year. Almost every person you show it to will pay 10 cents a year for it. By working a few hours after school for a week or ten days, any boy or girl can easily earn \$5 to \$10, a nice sum for Christmas. You don't need any capital. Don't need to invest a cent. Just send us your full name and postoffice address plainly written and we will send you full particulars and outfit **FREE**. Don't put it off, but write to-day. A postal card will do. Address **E. S. THOMPSON, Manager, The Woman's Farm Journal, St. Louis, Mo.**

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With our Folding Sawing Machine. Saws any kind of timber. Instantly adjusted to cut log square on rough or level ground. Operator always stands straight. One man can saw more with it than two men can in any other way, and do it easier. Saw blades 6, 8, 10 or 12 ft. long. Champion, Diamond or Lance Teeth, to suit your timber. **GUARANTEE**—If any part breaks within three years, we will send a new part without charge. Send for Free Catalogue showing latest improvements, giving testimonials from thousands. First order receives special agency.

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Little Treasures.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Walter Scott Haskell.

Little slanting rays of sunbeam,
Little crystal drops of rain;
Make the little flowers to bloom
On the dry and dusty plain.

So a little smile of gladness
In this dreary world of strife;
Makes the flowers of hope to bloom
On the desert of a life.

The Treasure of Alec.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Henry L. Marshall.

CONCLUDED.

For weeks, the peak of "Old 'Bijah'" had been hid in a thick, vaporous haze, the air lay sultry in the meadows, and the water in the river had so diminished as to throw all the mills along its banks into idleness.

Then one day, the rain began to fall, softly at first, but steadily increasing in violence, until the little stream, ever easily replenished by the towering land above it, reached the height of its capacity, and went on rapidly rising. Many of the mill-owners immediately resumed their occupation, there being no further reason for delay. But a few of the older, more experienced sawyers, looked at the broadening river fearfully, and set about strengthening their dams and waste-ways. For several days the water fell indolently, until one night, Joe Willoughby's father was awakened by a frenzied pounding on his door, and responding hastily to the summons, beheld Jim Brace, the miller, drenched to the skin, shouting and flourishing his arms wildly in the storm.

"Get up!" he cried. "Cloud burst on the mountain—all my property goin' ter hell!" and he rushed off blindly in the darkness.

Joe and his father dressed with the utmost dispatch, and ran through the pouring rain to the mill, where they found nearly all the men of the neighborhood already assembled. Some were tugging with beams, and pieces of timber, with which to reinforce the already tottering building, while the larger portion of them stood by, awe-stricken, watching the great sheet of water pouring over the dam, and rushing madly across the road.

"It's only a cloud-burst, Jim," someone shouted reassuringly to the miller. "The water'll go down as quick as it came up. If it don't come any faster, we'll hold the mill."

"But she's liable ter go any minute!" groaned the miller. "If we only could git a rope inter the inside o' the buildin', we could stiddy her a bit. But the water's ten foot deep in there."

"I'll go!" cried Joe Willoughby, excitedly. "I can swim like a duck; and he was for plunging in immediately, when the miller grasped him roughly and drew him back.

"See them whirlpools in there?" he shouted, sternly. "Machinery o' the mill has broke loose, an' them saws are running like demons, under water. Go in there'n' you'll never know what hit yer!"

A dull roaring suddenly began from farther up the pond, telling that the waste-away had finally succumbed to the pressure.

"Some of the water 'll go in that direction now," said the miller, in a relieved tone. "Mebbe it 'll take some of the tension off down here."

Indeed, the water in the mill was perceptibly lowering, and just as the first gray light of dawn appeared, the rain slackened, and in a short time ceased altogether. The condition the mill had been in now became less precarious, but the flood still roared over the dam frightfully.

All at once, someone in the crowd gave a loud cry, and pointed excitedly up the river. Floating down toward them, and turning round and round in the eddy current, came the old grain-mill, submerged to the eaves—Alec's hermit-home! One moment it would sink so low as to be almost lost to view, and then it would reappear, drifting with the stream as it rushed towards the outlet.

But the sight that riveted the attention of the watchers on the bank was the figure of the strange old wanderer of the woods, sitting astride the roof of his floating home, playing madly on his violin. It was a fearful sound to be heard above the roar of the waters, and many a one, already unstrung by the night's experiences, shuddered.

"Somethin's got ter be done 'fore she breaks on the dam!" cried the miller. "He's liable ter go over when she strikes!"

But the crowd stood helpless. There was nothing to do but wait. As the drifting structure drew nearer, the old man's voice became audible, his arms tossing about in wild gesticulations, and his long gray hair streaming in the wind, making a picture fearfully grotesque in the growing light of morning.

He lifts up his voice but they heed not! The great trees cry: 'Blind him! Blind him!' His voice is lost in the wilderness and there is no aid! His cry is for mercy but they mock him. As he would destroy, so does he perish!"

Suddenly, a powerful undercurrent seized the building, making it career like a foundering ship, and when tottering, it again recovered itself, a cry of horror came from the watchers on the bank, for the figure on its roof had disappeared.

"Watch for him men," shouted the miller; "keep yer eye out when he rises!" But Joe Willoughby had witnessed his old friend's precipitation into the stream, and with the intuition of the practical swimmer, chose the spot where the old man would be most likely to emerge, and plunged in before a hand could detain him. The next moment he rose, and with a gray head at his side, but the boy's strength would have been powerless against the rush of water over the dam, had not a dozen men leaped in and grasped them, bringing both to a place of safety.

The old man's hands still clung firmly to his violin and bow, but his hold upon life, as was too plainly evident, was fast relaxing. He had been exposed throughout the whole of this raging night, the storm within his shattered mind contending with the one without. But now, as they bent over him, they beheld a light in his eyes that had been absent through many aimless years—the light that left them on the day he was found beneath the tree he felled upon himself. For one brief instant, a smile swept across his features, those nearest caught a few faint words that came haltingly from his lips:

"The darkness of death—that is lighter than life." And the old man was done with wandering. Bound to his waist they found the old familiar box, that had long been Alec's inseparable companion. The jealous vigilance with which he had ever guarded it had kept its secret well from everyone, but as someone stooped to loosen the cord, it was seen that the hasp had somehow become broken, and the lid, falling away disclosed its contents.

A bunch of faded letters, written in fine, delicate characters, almost illegible with age, and tied about carefully with a bit of ribbon. A small daguerreotype picture, worn and much be-fingered, but still portraying faithfully a girlish face. That was all. "Alec's gold," somebody said, softly.

And afterward, when they carried him up on the mountain, and laid him under the trees; under the whispering foliage that he loved because it was always sorrowful, they buried his treasure with him.

Drink and National Status.

In considering the relation of drink to national status, debatable ground is reached. The consumption of alcohol is too vexed a question to be discussed here. But it is noteworthy that the United States, now making such giant strides, drinks less than half the alcoholic liquor imbibed by Germany, France and Britain. On the other hand, the teetotal races are sinking more and more into subjectivity. Now, as ever, it is the drinking peoples that lead the progress of humanity. The Jews drank and gave us monotheism. The Greeks drank and gave us art and literature. The Romans drank and gave us law. The Teutons drank and gave us liberty. Britain has drunk (not always wisely) and established commerce. What have the teetotal races done for the betterment of the world? What virtues and graces are associated with the abstaining Arabs, Turks, Hindus, and Chinese? This, too, is interesting: That drinking nations are the most humane. Holland has the most drunkenness and fewest murders, while in Spain intoxication is most rare and murders are most numerous.

We shall find that the love of nature, wherever it has existed, has been a faithful and sacred element of human feeling; that is to say, supposing all the circumstances otherwise the same with respect to two individuals, the one who loves nature most will be always found to have more capacity for faith in God than the other.—John Ruskin.

To the wise an ounce of hint is better than a pound of subsequent advice.

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"AS YE SOW, SO SHALL YE REAP," THEREFORE PLANT IN THE RIGHT PLACE



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by universal consent much more delicious." New York World in an editorial, "A Nation's Debt to Georgia," said "The Northern States have long had a sense of obligation to Georgia for its devotion to the cultivation of watermelons and canteloupes. This debt is now increased by the success of the Georgia peach, which has been sufficient to drive out of the Eastern markets the beautiful but tasteless peach of California. The fruit men agree in pronouncing the Georgia peach by all means the best in point of size, flavor and firmness . . . They are juicy, good to look at and delicious."

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Financing Good Roads.

Fifty million dollars is a large sum of money to be put into the improvement of roads in the state of New York, and yet by the expenditure of \$5,000,000 a year the state of New York in ten years will have developed all of the main highways in all of the counties throughout the entire state, creating continuous county and state systems, and no farm in the state will be further away than five miles from an improved road, says Post Express. Farm values will be increased, villages made accessible, and country life converted from isolation to one of rapid transit and frequent visitation. Well, why should we go into debt anyway, even to accomplish this? The road question must be financed just the same as the paving of a street in the city is financed for the lot owner. In the cities paved streets cost \$30,000 to \$40,000 a mile, according to their width and their material and are paid for by the lot owners; but each lot owner seldom has more than 25 or 100 feet on his side of the street to pay for. In the country it is very different. Many and many a farm runs along a mile of highway, and has from one half to an entire mile of frontage, and heretofore has been called upon to maintain the road and pay the expense of improvement. Now, by financing the cost of road improvement and issuing \$50,000,000 of bonds to run for a term of fifty years, \$1,000,000 payable each year, and the state, county and town all joining in and paying respectively 50 per cent., 35 per cent. and 15 per cent. of the cost of the road improvement, and making the payment run over a period of fifty years, they are enabled to pay for one fifth of the total miles of improved road in each county, each year, without being burdened by the tax, just the same as the city man on a 100-foot lot can pay his portion without being burdened. Road improvement should come to each county equitably and come within our lifetime, and come in such a way that the cost for the improvement will not burden the taxpayer. This can be done under the \$50,000,000 bond issue.

The Highest Type of Character.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Bancroft Griffith.

Life is to be used for the attainment of the highest possible type of character. We are composite beings, and have in us the elements of the best and of the worst. Body and soul are the factors; and the great question in respect to each of us is—not how much we shall get, nor what clothes we shall wear, nor how high we shall climb, nor even how much we shall know, but, which of these factors—sense or soul—shall predominate, and how much of the one and of the other shall have expression in us! Character is the answer that, under God, we give to this question. Character is not what clothes we shall wear, nor how high the flower in which our possibilities come to bloom. We are different in many respects. It is much easier for some to be good than for others; but, however constituted, we have each of us enough of the germ of God's image in us to unfold in His moral likeness, if we will, and whatever else we may have, or may desire to have or to be this alone answers God's purpose. Just as gardeners build graperies, and plant them with grape-cuttings, or as far-ers prepare the ground and set out orchards or strawberry-beds, solely to get fruit, so God has built the world and put us into it with reference to the same end. Character is the fruit He desires; and as compared with this, everything else is to Him what mere branches and leaves are to a horticulturist who is watching for strawberries, or grapes, or apples.

An ingrained sense of this truth is the world's great need. However we may talk, we are in fact all prone to think more of foliage and bark than of fruit; to be more enamored with the shell than with the substance of things. I once heard of a minister who borrowed a ten-dollar bill to carry into the pulpit on Sunday, because, he said, he felt heavier—had more sense of manhood and self-respect, with money in his pocket—though it was borrowed—than when he preached without it. And this only shows how, quite too generally, despite all theories to the contrary, what is extrinsic to life is substituted for what is intrinsic in it, and how people estimate themselves and others—not according to what they are, but according as they have, or have not, money in their pockets, or the weight, or the fashion, or the prestige of this world somehow on their backs.

We have, it is true, great possibilities, without regard to character—as a bushel of apples is a whole possible orchard, luxuriant in foliage and loaded with fruit. But the apples will not sell as an orchard—only for what so many ap-

ples will bring. So, whatever our possibilities, we are in fact just what our characters make us,—worth in God's market what they will count for—just that, nothing more. In the light of each other, people often pass for more than they are worth, because something external to themselves is reckoned as a part of them—as a poor picture sometimes brings a large price on account of its frame. But God never so reckons values.

Deeds in Simple Life.—We little know or appreciate the influence our actions have upon others and too often we are apt to forget the effect on ourselves of the little deeds we daily do. In the "Simple Life" Charles Warner says, "Nothing is stronger, nothing more persuasive than simplicity. Faithfulness in small things is the base of everything grand that is accomplished." It is simplicity coupled with faith, hope and love that makes up the true essence of life in our home.

Unless we believe in the good in others about us and search for it, and love them for what they are and what we hope they may be we cannot expect to reach the happiness of insight, of sympathy or of generous affection. It is only then that others will respect and esteem us. The trite saying "Go put your creed in your deed" applies with striking force in our daily avocations. The timbers that go to build up character are not obtained from the great events of life but from the simple things of every day living. There are many things that confront us almost daily that are truly perplexing. We are apt to let fly angry words that afterward we long to recall. One of the common mistakes is to say an unkind or angry thing, and worse yet is the putting these words in black and white. The man or woman who is tempted to put his or her angry thoughts in a "wrathful epistle" had best reflect before doing so because they will have only themselves to blame for uncomfortable circumstances that are quite sure to follow. Let the motto be, "I will never write the word of scorn and set it afloat on the sea of time."

Our home duties at times seem beset with difficulties, little things that seem hard to dispose of, yet, the more simple our life and the greater cheerfulness with which we assume such burdens, the easier they are disposed of, and later there will come out of it a feeling that the best in us has been tried out and not found wanting.

By living a life of simplicity we come nearer to the teachings of the Master and this simplicity will grow and be appreciated not only for increasing our own happiness but in the effect that it will have upon those about us.—Ruth Forest.

Bystander: "I expected to see you shoot that Boston man when he gave you the lie." Georgian: "He didn't give me the lie. He only said that in his judgment I was habitually untruthful."—Somerville Journal.

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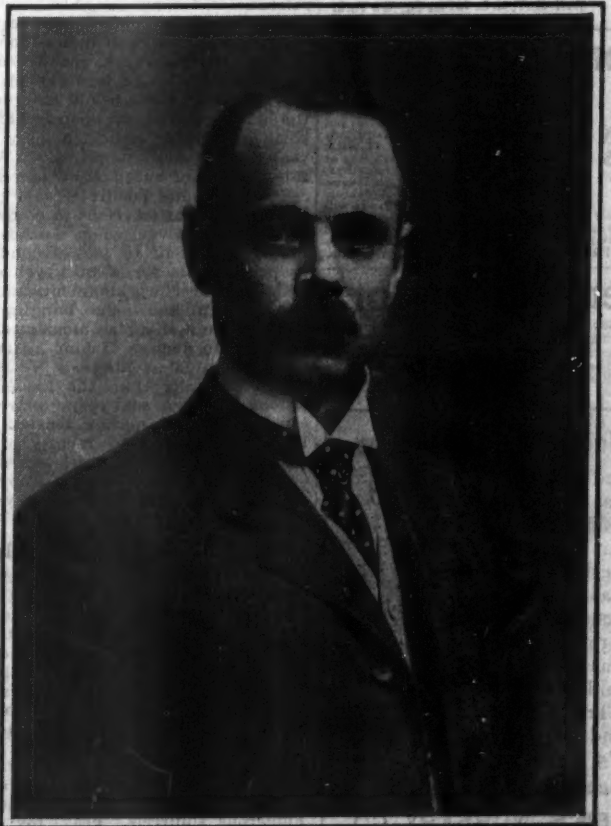
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CHESTER D. CLAPP, THE STOVE MAN.

VAN DEMAN PAPERS

FRUITS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

As most of the readers of the Fruit Grower know, I have been spending the past summer and fall at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, judging fruits. This had been most enjoyable work throughout the entire time, although it has kept me exceedingly busy. In the first place, the exposition management made a great mistake in not having a Horticulture building and requiring that the fruit exhibits all be shown there. In the Agricultural building all of the exhibits from Oregon, both agricultural and horticultural, were shown, and the most of them in separate county displays, along with all sorts of products, minerals etc., while the other state exhibits were held in separate buildings. By this arrangement the exhibits were scattered over the grounds. While there were some good features about this arrangement, there were some that were very undesirable. However, the fruit exhibits have been exceedingly good, all things considered; especially the exhibits of cherries, berries, apples, peaches, pears and plums, including the class that is called prunes.

There has been a close race between the states of Oregon and Washington for first place in the matter of fruit shows. At this writing I am unable to tell which will have the best and the most awards. The state of Oregon certainly led in the matter of the cherry exhibit, and the like has never been shown anywhere in this country, or in any other country, I think I am entirely safe in saying. There were whole rows of tables covered with cherries at one time, that were so large and perfect that Eastern visitors could hardly believe that they were cherries, had it not been for their stems, but thought they were plums. The same was true of the state of Washington, except in the amount that was shown, and it may be also said to some extent of Idaho. The quality of these cherries was also of the very finest. There were no worms in them and only a very few had been cracked open by the rains. There are no insects on this coast that sting the cherries and it rarely rains during the ripening season of this fruit. Rich soil and favorable climate conditions all seem to conspire to the perfect development of the cherry tree and its fruit, and anyone who might wish to engage in its culture, should certainly come to the Pacific Coast and investigate the conditions. Good cherries are grown in Utah and Colorado, and the cherries of California are not only abundant in quantity, but excellent in quality, as most every one knows; but these states made no showing of cherries at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. As I came westward in the middle of June, I saw the cherries ripening on the trees along the Frazier River in British Columbia, and all through the state of Washington, from north to south, I saw them doing extremely well, and no better cherries were shown from any part of any state than from Whatcom county, Washington, which is the Northwest county of the United States.

Of the plums and prunes, I have lately written something for publication, and it may only be necessary to say here, that those that are grown on the Pacific Coast, are simply beyond comparison in size and freedom from defects of any kind.

As to peaches, it is a common belief in the Eastern states, that those grown on the Pacific coast are of good size and appearance, but a very poor flavor. While this may be true of most of those which reach the Eastern markets, it is not true of many that I have seen and tasted here. Those of the Hale type, such as the Amesen, Alexander and Hale, are large and handsome here; but the same is true of them on the Pacific coast that may be said of them in the middle Eastern states, that is, that they are all poor in quality, although I have tasted as good ones here as I have anywhere. The peaches of mid-summer and fall, as they have been shown here at the Exposition, are beyond anything that I have ever seen, in size and appearance, and many of them have been as good in quality as any that I have ever eaten. However, I think the peaches of the region from Texas to Georgia, will average higher in quality than those of any other part of the country. It requires plenty of hot weather and I may say warm nights, to make the very best peaches, and this is not generally true of the Pacific coast; for the climate of the latter region is much cooler than that east of the Rocky Mountains, and this is especially true of the nights, generally speaking. The state of Washington may not be called a good peach state, except that part of it, east of the Cascade Mountain range. However, I am very glad

to say that I have changed my views in regard to the peaches of that state, for I have always, both thought and said that there were very few good peaches grown there. In the Wentachee and Yakima valleys, some of the finest peaches in America have been grown this season and shown at the Exposition here. I am told that while the peach business there is not the main part of fruit growing, but apple growing instead, yet they can grow all the good peaches they want. West of the Cascade Range, which is the Puget Sound region, and even in Whatcom county very good peaches are grown in a small way. Along the Columbia River, which is on the southern border of the state, there are little valleys and bottom lands where the mountains keep off the cool winds and the sun warms up the soil, peaches of the best quality are grown. In Oregon the same is true of the little valleys along the Columbia River, especially about The Dalles, and in the Hood River region, and to a considerable extent in the Willamette valley the peaches seem to flourish very well. Umatilla county has made one of the best peach shows at the Exposition and chiefly from a section along the Walla Walla River, and where there was no irrigation used in growing them. In Southern Oregon, especially in Jackson and Douglas counties, which include the valleys of the Rogue and Umpqua rivers and their tributaries, there are extensive valleys in which the peach is grown in its highest perfection as to size and appearance, and I may say as to quality as well. Altogether I have seen peaches in and from about every section of America and yet I have never seen anything to equal those shown at this Exposition from the two counties last mentioned, and from Jackson county in particular. There were whole boxes of peaches that averaged more than a pound each and a good many of them reached twenty ounces and in one case, twenty-six ounces in weight. And these peaches were perfect in form and mostly without split pits, and beautiful, almost beyond expression.

The apple show has been excellent. It is hard to tell whether the state of Oregon has excelled Washington, or vice versa. However, both have done remarkably well. Whatcom county, Washington, which is next to British Columbia, has shown a lot of good apples, and so has Jackson county, Oregon, which is next to the California state line. Chelan county, Washington, has shown great quantities of as fine apples as ever grew on trees, both as to size, appearance and quality, and the Yakima valley has done almost as well. Of course the Hood River region of Oregon has done grandly. At the present time, all these sections are making apple shows that are the wonder of the Eastern fruit growers, who have visited the Exposition. I have travelled over the Hood River valley, within the past few weeks on purpose to see the apples on the trees and I have been delighted. I will try to write more about this at some other time, and also the other sections. Idaho is showing apples now and has shown them all throughout the season, that have been about perfect in every way, although in not so large quantities as Washington and Oregon. California is now showing Yellow Bellflower apples of the present years crop, that are equal to the best, and from the Pajaro valley.

It would surprise anyone who had not before visited the Pacific Coast, to see the grapes that are grown north of California. Idaho has made the finest grape show of any state, and largely from the vicinity of Lewiston. These grapes have nearly all been of the foreign type and include such varieties as the Flame Tokay, Malaga, Muscat of Alexandria and Black Hamburg. The state of Washington has shown grapes of the same character, and so has Oregon. In these two states most of the grapes have come from the immediate vicinity of the Columbia River, where there are warm valleys that produce them with ease. Near The Dalles and across the river in Washington, they do equally well. In Southern Oregon, especially in Jackson county, they grow some that seem to be equal in every respect to the luscious grapes of California. In the display from the latter county, there are, at the present time, and have been for months past, many grapes of this character.

I visited British Columbia the last week of September, for the purpose of judging the fruit of the Dominion Exhibition, which was held at New Westminster, a short distance from Vancouver, because I was urged to do so, and managed to get a gentleman from the East to take my place as judge at the Exposition at Portland, for a few days. I there saw almost a duplication of the fruits that were shown at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. There were the same sort of apples, pears, plums, prunes and

a few peaches and grapes, both the foreign and native types. In fact there is nothing to divide the United States from British Columbia, except the national boundary, for the soil and the climate of that region are practically the same as that of Washington and Idaho. Good apples are grown as far north as four hundred miles from this international line. I found, after critical examination, not a single worm of the codling moth, in all of the apples and pears from British Columbia, nor any of the San Jose scale. It may be but a matter of time when they will have these pests but, they are using every effort to prevent their introduction and I hope they will succeed.

H. E. Vandeman.

Much good work has been hindered by such anxiety to do better as deters one from promptly doing one's best. When we set our hearts on doing well that practically we do nothing, we are paralyzed not by humility, but by pride. If in such a temper we succeeded in making our light to shine, it would shine not in glorification of our Father, but of ourselves.—C. G. Rossetti.

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SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

I Pay the Freight.

First—I want you to know I am a practical steel range man of over twenty-five years actual experience. I am responsible. You will find me rated in Dun's and Bradstreet's r. b., which means I am personally worth \$60,000 first grade of credit.

Second—Better still, here is a letter from the President of Ohio's leading bank:

Chester D. Clapp, of this city, I have known for years. He is thoroughly reliable in every way. Is a good business man, and has the reputation of being a practical stove and range man, in which business he has been very successful.—S. D. CARR, President National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio.

Third.—I will furnish you the very best Steel Range possible to produce at the lowest possible price. You can return the range at any time within six months if not the peer of any range you ever saw and satisfactory to you in every respect, and all your money will be refunded. All freights included.

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Ask any banker about me. He can hold your money thirty days for you during the trial of the range. Though, even after I receive your money, my six months trial holds good. Every advantage is, in every respect, decidedly in your own hands. Clapp's Ideal Steel Ranges are much heavier in construction than others; much better bakers, use much less fuel, and last longer.

MY FREE BOOK will prove every claim I make. It contains lists of letters from thousands of satisfied users all over the country. Over 10,000 now in use. Letters from all parts of the country, and many other unquestionable proofs. This book tells you all of the good and bad points of a range. Let me mail you one to-day.

CHESTER D. CLAPP,
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"Practical Steel Range Man."

PREPARE TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR FRUIT.—Let Us Supply the Tools.

APPLE PARER, CORER AND SLICER.

No. 1, for Home Use.—Pars, cores and slices the fruit, and then, pushing off apple and core separately, is ready to repeat. This machine stands beyond the reach of all competitors. There is nothing about it to break or get out of order, while the wear is so slight as to make it almost everlasting. Can be used to pare without coring and slicing. Weight, packed, 3 lbs.

Price, No. 1, complete, only 95c.

SENSIBLE WINE AND CIDER PRESS.

A well-made and handsome Press for making cider, wines, jellies, lard, syrups, etc. Made with special reference to strength, and guaranteed against breakage under any fair usage. All iron and steel, stronger and better than the old wooden press. It has double curbs.

Price: Four quart curbs, weight 30 lbs., \$9.95
Ten quart curbs, weight 40 lbs., 9.95

Large Cider Mills and Presses for home or commercial use at very low prices. Send for special descriptive circulars.

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Should be on EVERY FARM.

Price, with screw or lever, \$1.00

ALL THE BEST KINDS AT LOWEST PRICES.

FRUIT LADDERS

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EVERYTHING NEEDED FOR PLANTING, GROWING AND MARKETING FRUIT.

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Supply Department.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Our Small Fruit Department

A Paying Currant Patch.

The variety was Red Cross, and the plants were set three feet apart in the row, and the rows six feet apart. The soil was good average clay farm soil. The number of bushes fruiting the season was one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and the yield five thousand five hundred and thirty-nine quarts, or six thousand two hundred and thirty pounds. Last year the crop was something over five thousand pounds, and in 1902, seven thousand pounds. The total gross receipts from these three crops was one thousand and forty dollars. The bulk of the crops of 1904 and 1905 were readily disposed of to local canning establishments, but the crop of 1903 was largely disposed of through commission houses, and this paid us the better. We netted just about three hundred and eighty-five dollars that season. Last March the bushes were carefully pruned, all last season's growth being reduced at least two-thirds. Next to strawberries we have found the red currant the most profitable of the small fruits. When we set out another patch we will put the plants five feet apart in the row, rather than three feet, as we find the latter distance too crowded.—Farm and Fireside.

Planting More Grapes.

The western slope has such a good grape crop this year that it should serve as an incentive for more general planting in that country which is seemingly especially adapted to viticulture, says Denver Field and Farm. In no one particular is the grape so exacting as in the matter of absolutely open sweet soil and this is the characteristic of all land on the western slope. Naturally a soil suited to the peach, almond or apricot that is loose, sandy loam, with gravel subsoil is best adapted to the grape. It is a sad mistake, however, to put grape vines between rows in a peach orchard or in any

shaded place. The quantity of water required for the peach is almost certain death to the grape in a very few years. The same applies regarding the grape mixed with any other vines or berries. It, therefore, follows that the only advisable plan is to devote a spot of ground to the grape vineyard exclusively and still further to plant different varieties in rows by themselves in the dryer situations. It is safe to assert that not to exceed three irrigations annually, even on the most open soil, should be given the grapes although we know people who give a dozen or so wettings in a season. Other growers give but one irrigation, when the fruit is about half grown. Too liberal supply of water makes a forced growth of vine at the expense of the fruit and also renders the vine and foliage highly susceptible to the attacks of disease. Thorough cultivation of the soil, keeping the surface pulverized, prevents packing and souring by allowing the air to penetrate it. We expect the day will come when a good many grapes will be grown in this country by the Campbell system and this is not said in the spirit of railroad advertising either.

Burbank and Apple Plums.

Burbank is very valuable if thinned. The fruit is very large. We grow hundreds of bushels of them many specimens measuring 7 to 8 inches in circumference. The apple plum is perfectly hardy as productive as Burbank fruit, as large or larger, does not crack, or rot badly, and will bring twice as much in the market.—A. A. Halliday, Vermont.

Small Fruits.—Ground that is to be planted to strawberries, grape vines or bush fruits next spring should be heavily manured before planting time unless already very fertile and well supplied with humus. As was said in a previous paper, the ground should first be deeply fall-plowed. The manure should be well rotted, for much straw is apt to interfere with working ground next spring and summer. Blackberries do not demand the greatest fertility, but there is small danger of getting the soil too rich for any of the other fruits above mentioned. It is almost useless to plant berries on poor, worn out ground. It requires so much labor per square rod to

plant and care for small fruits that in order to make the work profitable the ground should be made very fertile and put and kept in the best possible condition.

Mosquitoes and Strawberries—Mosquitoes and strawberries make a queer combination certainly, but that is what the people in the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias can boast of in a region of perpetual ice and snow. Along the edge of the glacier, it is said, is a strip of luxuriant vegetation, where strawberry vines cover the ground for miles.—New York Ledger.

A Novel Way of Harvesting The Cherry Crop.

Twenty-five years ago two hundred cherry trees of the Early Richmond variety were set in two rows, the trees fifteen feet apart, says E. H. Burson in Farm and Fireside. For twenty years these trees have been producing handsomely. For the first ten years of their fruiting the picking could be done with reasonable labor, but as time went on the limbs climbed heavenward and the difficulties began—boys could not handle the long ladder needed, and the girls and women were afraid to pick at such an altitude, and the men could not be spared.

What was to be done? The matter was carefully considered, and the conclusion reached that the variety, although productive and good, was too early, ripened with strawberries and currants, and must give way to Montmorency, which is later. The trees having been set twenty-five years ago, when heading back was not practiced, had grown out of reason, and owing to the difficulty of picking had lost much of their value. But this year's crop must not be lost, and having all these things in mind, three men with myself, armed with a crosscut saw and two ladders, gave battle to those two cherry rows. One by one we sawed the trees off close to the ground, two men letting the trees down gradually by the aid of the ladders resting against the limbs, and as fast as the trees came down (we let them down as needed) the little army of pickers secured the crop. There were no difficulties now in the way for the boy, girl or woman.

The method used may appear unreasonable to some, but just think it over. Set out a row of Montmorency, keep the heads down and out by annual pruning, and in a few years I'll warrant that that old-fashioned tree is on the woodpile. You positively will not have time or patience to climb around with a thirty-foot ladder to get the crop.

On The Tax List.

Once there was a young man who was madly in love with a beautiful girl. After he had called on her a few times her father went to the young man saying:

"I should like to have a few minutes' private conversation with you on a little matter of business."

The young man's heart began to beat violently, and his face turned very red. "I assure you, Mr. Miggleham," he said, "that my intentions are strictly honorable, and that—"

"I beg your pardon for interrupting," said the girl's father, "but before we proceed any farther I should like to ask you a few questions. What are your resources? Do you own any property? Have you any money in the bank? Have you any paying investments?"

"Oh," replied the young man, becoming enthusiastic. "I think I can reassure you on those points very quickly. In the first place, I inherited \$20,000 from my grandmother. This is invested in gilt-edged stock which is paying annual dividends of 14 per cent. I have for several years held a lucrative position and I've been careful in using my money. I have invested \$12,000 in a house and lot, which I rent for \$175 a month, and I have money scattered around in various banks. If it became necessary I could raise \$50,000 in cash to-morrow, and I have no reason to doubt that I shall continue to advance here, so that—"

"Very well," the old man replied. "Much obliged. I've just been appointed a member of the board of equalization and I notice that you are down on the list for \$425 worth of personal property, while your \$12,000 house is listed as being worth \$950. Good morning."

When the young man revived an hour later it was found that his reason was gone, perhaps forever.—Chicago "Record-Herald."

THE Subscription Price of Green's Fruit Grower TO BE ADVANCED

We have been publishing this magazine for twenty-five years, continually improving it, printing it on better paper and adding a cover to each issue, but have refrained from increasing the subscription price although the expense of publishing has been greatly increased.

Within a few weeks the subscription price of Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion will be advanced.

Many subscribers have requested that we increase the size of Green's Fruit Grower, add to it new features and increase the price.

We believe we will be doing our patrons better service and will be giving them full value for their money with the improved magazine.

PLEASE RENEW MY SUBSCRIPTION

Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____ State _____

I enclose herewith 50 cents for one year.

I enclose herewith \$1.00 for three years, no premium.

To the Publishers of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER," Rochester, N. Y.

The old subscription price of 50c. per year will be accepted for the present with premiums as before offered. This will give our friends an opportunity to secure Green's Fruit Grower another year at the old rate, providing they act promptly, sending in their renewals without delay. No matter when your subscription expires send us 50c. and we will extend your subscription for one year, or send us \$1.00 and we will extend your subscription for three years without premium.

Look out for big anniversary issue in December.

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

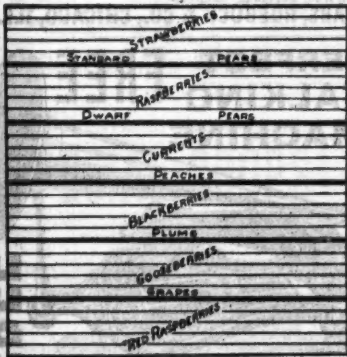
UNCLE SAM'S SUMMER GIRLS.



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The crops of wheat and corn this year in the United States are something remarkable, thus it is known as the banner year for these two crops. The artist has attempted to express this thought in new form in the above illustration by representing Uncle Sam embracing two beautiful girls, one of them representing the banner wheat crop and the other representing the banner corn crop. Notice that the girl to Uncle Sam's right wears a hat made of wheat and that her dress is a sheaf or sheaves of wheat, as is also her girdle. Notice that the girl on his left wears a hat made of corn leaves and tassels, that her shoulders are decorated with ears of corn parted somewhat from the husks, and that her dress is a shock of corn stalks. Green's Fruit Grower reproduces this illustration not only to call attention to the bountiful crops prevailing this season but also to call attention to the fact that the leading literary journals of the day are giving more attention to farm crops than formerly. It is only during the past few years that the value and importance of the various farm crops has been fully understood by even the foremost people of this country. Consider the revenue from poultry. No one dreamed of its extent until the actual figures were presented, showing that it is close to that of wheat and corn.

HOW TO LAY OUT A ONE ACRE FRUIT GARDEN.



A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower asks for information on this subject. I am glad to give such suggestions. Many subscribers have recently aided me very much in my editorial work by similar suggestions.

I will assume that the acre of land is a square plot, though it need not necessarily be square. I should first divide the one square acre into five parts, perhaps of equal distance apart as indicated by a diagram below by the broadest, darkest lines. On one of these lines or rows I would plant standard pear trees 8, 10, 12 or 15 feet apart. On the next dark line or row I would plant dwarf pear trees 3, 6 or 10 feet apart. On the next dark line or row I would plant peach trees 8, 12 or 15 feet apart. On the next dark line or row I would plant plum trees 8, 10, 12 or 15 feet apart. On the next dark line or row I would plant grape vines 6 to 8 feet apart in the row I have given various distances for planting these trees, but if the planting was mine I should plant the trees closely together, in order to gather many crops from them before the trees would inchoad upon one another. When the trees did crowd each other in the row 3 would cut out every other tree.

Between each of these rows of trees and grape vines there will be considerable space for planting rows of strawberries, red and black raspberries,

currants, blackberries gooseberries and other small fruits if they are desired.

I would fit this acre carefully by thorough and careful plowing as deep as possible without turning up much of the sub-soil. I should wait until the sod had rotted before planting, if any sod was present. I would apply barnyard manure or other fertilizer in sufficient quantity to make this land more than ordinarily fertile. After thorough preparation by plowing, harrowing, cultivating, etc. I would mark off the entire plot in rows one way with an ordinary corn-marker, then I would set stakes at each end of the five rows which are to be occupied with the standard pears, dwarf pears, peaches, plums and grapes. The other rows left between the rows of trees and grape vines would then be already marked for the small fruits. Strawberry plants should be set 31-2 feet apart as the corn-marker would mark them. The raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries I should leave 7 feet apart, planting every other row and planting a row of strawberries between them.

FRUITS NEAR MY OFFICE WINDOW

As I sit in my office window at Rochester, N. Y., my window opens to the east and the welcome morning sun is shining in brightly, lighting up the foliage of various fruit trees growing close to the office, in a city lot of a German neighbor. First I see a Bartlett pear tree well loaded with fruit just ready to pick; next I see five Lombard plum trees. It was a mistake planting all of these trees to one variety.

How much better if he had planted four varieties extending over a longer season. But I see in another corner one tree of the Burbank plum which has borne a heavy crop of fruit, as this variety almost always does. There are two Black Tartarian cherry trees just coming into bearing. The cherry makes a good shade tree and does well in city lots. Next I see an Early Crawford peach tree well filled with fruit; indeed nearly half of the fruit should have been taken off the tree early in the season. Street boys have entered at night and broken off many branches of this tree in order to get at the peaches which were higher up than they could reach. Further down toward the front of the lot is a Siberian crab apple tree filled with beautifully colored apples which are highly prized by the housewife for making jellies. I hold that a tree of this crab apple, closely headed back each year so that it is round headed and somewhat dwarfed is a beautiful object upon any lawn, well worth planting for its beauty alone. Within a few feet of our large building have been planted a dozen grape vines the whole length of the lot, which is about 110 feet. A mistake was made in selecting varieties of grapes for this lot. Many people who plant grape vines make a similar mistake in this climate. They do not plant varieties that ripen early in the season. Not being familiar with varieties they select those that ripen late, therefore it is seldom that the grapes ripen fully. Grape planters should remember that Worden, Concord, Green Mountain, Brighton, Campbell's, Early and similar varieties that ripen early in the season should be selected for northern localities. Further south than Rochester Catawba, Isabella's Early and similar varieties that ripen late should be planted at Rochester, N. Y., on the average location. Within a short distance of my office there is a hill on which are grown in perfection grapes that I cannot grow on my place through lack of elevation. On this city lot near my office, which is not larger than 110 feet by 75 feet, in addition to the fruit trees named and several Maples and other shade trees, is a large Oak tree, the admiration of all who love grand old trees.

Famous Volcano Sold.

The formal transfer of Mount Popocatepetl Volcano to Captain Charles Holt, representing a New York syndicate, has been made by General Casper Sanchez Ochoa. The consideration is said to have been \$500,000 gold, on which General Ochoa has received a cash payment of \$300,000. Captain Holt and his associates will develop the sulphur deposits situated in the crater of the volcano. According to a report made by the Mexican government, the crater contains 148,000,000 tons of sulphur. The supply in the crater is increasing at the rate of 1 per cent. annually. The new owners of the volcano will build a cog-wheel railway from the base of the mountain to its summit and establish a great electric power plant.

Life is broken up into delusive rain-bows. There is hardly any steady, pure white light anywhere. A. D. T. Whitney.

We Want Names

We want the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States having a few head of stock (cows, horses, pigs). You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names and 10 cents we will enter your subscription for a whole year (regular price 20 cents), to our helpful paper that is teaching practical farming from individual experiences, and shows how to make the farm yield \$2.00 where only \$1.00 grew before; how John got 800 bushels of ordinary potatoes and his brother 2,000 bushels of fine potatoes from the same acreage; how Mr. Blank got \$1.00 a pound for his butter while his neighbors sold theirs for one-fourth the price; how the Gates boys got an extra 5 cents a dozen for their eggs, and so on. Any one of these experiences you can duplicate if you know HOW—and THE RURAL HOME teaches HOW. We are offering a subscription at half-price to show YOU HOW, and in addition, so that we may broaden our field, we ask you to send us the names of farmers and we will mail you FOUR BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world; they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.

We want to send a sample copy of THE RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper, and that is the reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers, inclosing 10 cents, and we will send you, ABSOLUTELY FREE, FOUR REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES, and also send you for a whole year our great big helpful agricultural paper that tells you, in their own stories, how successful farmers do things.

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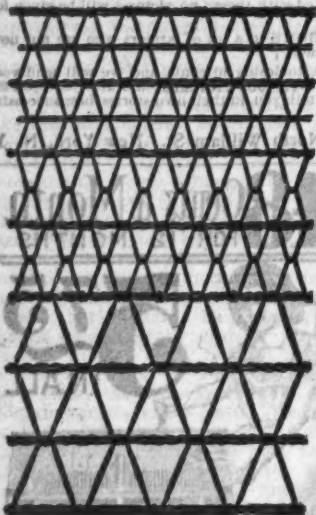
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Our Correspondence.



ON CLOSE PLANTING.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: There are many mistakes made in planting trees, but of these I think the greatest is in planting too closely. I know of several orchards that are like forests; the branches are interlocked and woven together in such a manner that there is absolutely no space between trees.

Perhaps this mistake is not made now so much as formerly. Let us hope not, after all that has been said and written upon this subject. The fruit grower of the present day has had ample opportunity to study such questions and should know also from his own experience that plenty of space should be allowed between trees to facilitate the work of cultivation, pruning, spraying and picking.

In many places also, and more especially upon farms where general farming is practiced, there is a tendency to neglect the young trees, or to grow crops in the orchards which are injurious.

When first planted, the young trees, of course, do not require all the space allotted them, and we economize space by planting something in between. In this we must use our best judgment. Grain crops should never be grown but rather some of the vegetable crops, those needing considerable cultivation. As the trees increase in size more room should be given them until finally the other crops are discontinued and the trees fully occupy the soil. The difference between a neglected orchard and one cultivated intelligently in this manner is glaringly noticeable. Cultivation gives strong, healthy, stocky, deep-rooted trees that more than pay for this care when they come into bearing.

Many trees which have been injured in some way might be saved if the owner understood some of the laws of plant growth. My first lesson in tree management of trees was from an old fruit-grower whom my father had called in to treat a young pear orchard, which had been injured by sheep when the snow was deep, and to top-graft some seedlings. These pear trees were practically girdled and buds were coming out on the trunks below. By cutting off the trunks above these buds, the buds were allowed to grow and soon supplied new trunks. The orchard was saved although it was necessarily some later in coming into bearing.

C. K. McClelland.

West Raleigh, N. C.

Editor's Note—Our noted correspondent is correct in stating that overcrowding is fatal to the best results, but many orchardists plant early bearing varieties temporarily between rows as fillers. These bear fruit for several years before they crowd, then they are removed.

C. V. Griggs of Mass. asks Green's Fruit Grower whether it will be safe to plant a new peach orchard on land that has previously been occupied by a productive peach orchard that was seriously attacked by San Jose scale. The old trees have all been removed.

Reply: I will ask Prof. Van Deman to answer this question later. My opinion is that after the soil has been thoroughly cultivated and subdued, and one year has elapsed after removing the old trees, that it will be safe to plant a new orchard on the site of the old one providing there is no nearby orchard or trees growing along near by fence rows that are attacked by scale. It is not easy to tell you how scale reached this orchard. A single insect may have been brought on the foot of a bird from a long distance, ten or twelve miles, or the scale may have been brought on the clothing of some person or by some animal.

Editor Fruit Grower: Fruit Grower received. Apples and cherry succeed well here. I have been told of a man in this county who has been offered \$8,000 for his apple crop, and refused it. Pears and plums are largely a failure; plums on account of premature dropping of the fruit and rot and carcullo. Gold plums seem to succeed the best of the finer kinds. None of the old kinds of pears are of any value here except Duchesse dwarf. Blight kills the trees. Wilder Early blights to death. Koonce may prove valuable also. Lincoln, Sudduth and Lexington. Respy.

E. P. Fisher.

Sterling, Ky.

Incumbrances.—When I see a farmer with several dogs following him around, and a kitchen overrun by cats, I say to myself what useless incumbrances. If a man must have so many pets why

not combine the useful with the pleasant. One dog and one cat is enough for any farm. If we would shower more affection on other animals around us we would see better results, for there is no domestic animal that doesn't thrive better with petting. Any animal that knows his master loves him develops more fully and improves not only in strength and in size but in disposition. I have never known it to fail. The dear brutes love to be patted and caressed, and become more and more faithful as the good treatment continues.

A man who devotes too much time to dogs, or a woman who does the same by cats seldom amounts to much. They are apt to be shiftless. There is no reason why so much affection should be wasted on dogs and cats while other animals about us, vastly more useful, get none at all. A horse, a cow, a pig or a chicken is vastly superior to any cat or dog in my opinion. They are much more use and much more pleasant to have around, and make more interesting pets than cats and dogs.

When I see a farm house surrounded by shade trees instead of fruit trees I think again, "what useless incumbrances." Why don't they cut them down and put fruit trees in their place? Something that will combine the useful with the pleasant? Especially should the young farmer when he commences, look out for what kind of pets and trees he has. He wants no incumbrances. Everything should bring in money.—A. E. C. Marshall.

About God—The very fact that man is placed in a world where he meets with all kinds of impediments to his progress, and where all the elements of a true manhood are called into active exercise, is to my mind, a proof of the wise Fatherhood of God.

"The more we know the happier we may be"; but to ignore a knowledge of God and a life after death, shows an ignorance of the real nature and destiny of man. "The fool hath said in his heart: 'there is no God.'"—C. T. Athearn, Jewett, O.

PRAYING FARMERS.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: The reason some farmers fail is because they rely too much on self and less upon God. To be sure industry and perseverance lie at the bottom of all success, but a man wants more than these. With all his industry and perseverance he cannot make rain or sunshine; he cannot make the little seeds sprout and grow in the ground; he cannot make the abundant harvest. All these come from God. Neither can he keep himself and family entirely in health. Disease germs float about in the air and attack those who are the least fortified. Then there comes lightning and the thunder-bolt striking where it will. To be guarded against all these unforeseen events a man has to pray. That is the only true safeguard. 'Tis true that God honors the hard working man, but more the one who works and prays. Oh, for the godly farmers of old who never thought of beginning the day's work until they had gathered the family and the farm hands together to hold family worship. Such were the farmers who prospered. I have one in mind who was led right by a godly life. They always took time to attend church and for family worship. They prospered every year. They were getting rich when the godly wife died. In a year or two there was another, but the second wife was not like the first. There was no more family worship. God, in a measure, seemed forgotten, and He in a measure seemed to forget this farmer and his wife. Things began to go behind, and continued so every year. A part of the large beautiful farm was sold and only a few acres retained. When this farmer died there was little left for his widow and children. If this farmer had continued asking God for what he wanted I believe he would have prospered until the end, and left enough behind to support his widow anyway.

The Bible says, "Thou Lord wilt bless the righteous; with favor wilt thou compass him as with a shield."—Mrs. A. E. C. Marshall.

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Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I had a number of the hybrid-perpetual rose bushes which were not blooming as well as formerly. I had them removed to another bed, having them set pretty deep, with earth well packed down. I was well repaid for my trouble. They took a new lease of life and bloomed abundantly, giving as much bloom in one season as they had in two or three years.—Mrs. E. A. Wells, Mo.

Boy Help in Place of Housemaid.—We have found boy help much more satisfactory than the usual maid. We have a suburban home with much small fruit. Our thirteen-year-old helper has made himself indispensable; he is cheerful and willing always; he brings water and wood, picks vegetables and berries, hoes in the garden, cares for the horse and milks three cows; he is always reliable. It is our first experience with a small boy and we have found him a jewel. With us it is almost impossible to find a capable servant. I give this as a suggestion to others. We have taken much comfort with our boy. In September he will go to school and work for his board; he is now receiving \$10 per month and is well worth it.—V. A. H., Minn.

I cannot tell what part of Green's Fruit Grower I like best, for every page is to me both interesting and instructive.—Mrs. Anna Long, Ill.

She Likes It.—All the children of my large family read Green's Fruit Grower with interest. They read the advertisements of farm and garden tools, etc. I read each copy myself several times and never destroy a copy. I was led to subscribe through an advertisement in the Montreal Star. I was surprised in your magazine since it is entirely different from what I suspected. It is exactly the kind of paper I like to have about my home. I was ever fond of growing things, even if only a dandelion. My children are like me in this respect. I think I will never die contented until I have lived on a farm having a small orchard and a fruit garden. I believe better health will come to me when I have plenty of fresh fruit to eat, and my children will enjoy it as much as I do.—Mrs. Mary F. Gaul, N. S.

I have never read a publication that contained so many truthful and helpful sayings and suggestions as Green's Fruit Grower, and I have read a good many different publications. The printing is nice, the paper is of good quality. Green's Fruit Grower cannot help but do good.—J. E. Archer, Vt.

GOOD AND BAD.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower. This incident appeals to my heart. I have known so many cases where poor abandoned girls have wanted aid before so much red tape could be gone through with, when millions and millions given for charity, and wondered if help would ever come from any source to change it. A young girl was charged with infanticide. She had been brought to the Quaker City by a man she believed to be her husband and there abandoned. She visited every maternity hospital in that great town—famous for its organized charities. At every place some rule or condition precedent prevented her admission. At one institution she was asked for her marriage certificate—which she didn't have! At another she was required to procure the arrest of the father of her unborn child. The first condition she couldn't comply with; to the second she wouldn't consent. When all the so-called charities had turned her away she sought a wretched woman of the streets—a notorious character, whose name was known in all the courts. The wretched stranger met this person upon the highway, and seeing in her face the brand of ostracism and misery, appealed to her. She did not ask in vain. The woman took the New England girl to her lodgings in the vilest section of the town, where, amid the darkness of the night—unattended and alone—her baby was born. Next morning a dead baby was found in the snow outside the window of the only haven of help that the stranger could reach. Arrest followed. "Will you come up here, my good girl," asked gray haired Judge Allison, addressing the woman of the streets, who, after her testimony, had lingered in the court room to learn the fate of her wretched companion in misery. The poor girl was frightened at first; but Judge Allison had a large chair, in which he was wont to entertain other judges when they visited him, moved

close to the side of the one in which he sat. Then he descended from his high rostrum, and as the poor, bedraggled creature approached he extended his hand that he might lead her to the seat by his side.

When she had been placed Judge Allison took his chair, and, addressing the jury, said:

Gentlemen, I have asked this young girl to this place because I desire to show my admiration for her kindness of heart, and to say that hers is the true christianity that our beloved Savior taught. I haven't a word of reproach to cast upon her. Perhaps her life may not have been all that it should have been; but as you have seen, I am proud to take her by the hand, to welcome her upon this bench and to express by that act my contempt and condemnation of the professional charity systems of this city of ours—of which we are so boastful. I direct a verdict of "Not guilty!" Whether this prisoner's child was born dead or alive, only she and Almighty God will ever know! I wish I could do something really valuable and effective for a woman like this by my side—a woman who was steadfast in her kindness when all other hearts were benumbed.

A. J. Hazel, of Pennsylvania, desires actual experience from orchardists. Will they tell Green's Fruit Grower briefly how they started fruit growing, what their discouragements were and of their success? Please give your experience as briefly as possible for publication. Remember we have no room for long articles.

The teacher was trying her best to show her class of little boys that God had given us power to resist temptations if we determined to do so. "You should always turn a deaf ear to Satan." "But I can't," groaned a keen little fellow; "I haven't got one."—"Scottish American."

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6117 Breakfast Jacket, 5110 Plain Shirt Waist, 22 to 44 bust. 22 to 44 bust.

6117—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 27, 5 1-2 yards 32 or 3 1-2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1-2 yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

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5116 Misses' Fitted Coat, 12 to 16 years. 5114 Nine Gored Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

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5114—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 3-4 yards 27, 5 1-2 yards 44 or 5 yards 52 inches wide.



5129 Nine Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. 5150 Fancy Tucked Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.

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5115—The quantity of material required for a girl of ten is 5 1-2 yards 27, 4 5-8 yards 32 or 3 1-2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard 18 inches wide for the yoke and cuffs.

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When The Wind Was In The Woodland.

The wind was in the woodland and the quail was in the corn. In the Southern sunny land of happy childhood long ago, And the perfume of ten thousand flowers floated on the morn, While the mock-bird shouted loudly high above the bayou's flow. The sun shone softly, brightly, and the cloud-ships sailed along. An ever-blending, radiant, quiet wondrous sea of blue. And the negro's vibrant voice rang out in happy-hearted song. In the fairy, airy days, Sweetheart, far gone from me and you.

Sometimes we crept along the bank to watch the black bass flash. His meteor way above the pebbles in the river cool. Or saw the fishhawk's circlings cease before his downward dash. Or heard the bitters' boom roll out above the glassy pool. The red-bird was a gout of blood splashed on the branches high. The yellow-hammer's iron bill sore smote the moaning pine. The king-bird, warring always, was a knight of valor high. For you were only eight, Sweetheart, and I was only nine.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

Put Yourself In His Place.

How would you like to be your own horse? Would you work yourself six or seven hours without water when the temperature is in the 90s? Would you let the head of a rivet stand twisted in the harness till it tore the skin off? Would you put a bridle on yourself that had a loose blinder which flapped you in the eye every time you made a step? Would you tie yourself up with a lazy or slower horse which made you pull more than half the load? Would you give yourself water out of a slimy box or a mud hole in the creek where the pigs and poultry bathe? Would you feed yourself dry corn seven days in the week and hay that smelled of rats in a manger on which the hens roost? Would you stand yourself, at feeding time, ankle-deep in your own excrement, to fight a million flies bred in your own filth?

What would you do if you were your own horse.

Children should be seen more and talked about less.

It's a poor statistician who cannot make figures lie.

If a girl has rocks it takes a man with sand to win her.

Speaking terms are to be found on a card in the telephone book.

Those who work for the wages of sin try to postpone the day of reckoning.

The average man doesn't care about steady work if he only has a steady job.

In the sick room a jolly often does the work that a doctor sends in a bill for.

Nothing surprises the woman who marries a man to reform him like the success of her efforts.

Only the older newspaper readers of the country remember how important a figure he was.—Chicago "News."

"Don't you worry 'bout de spots on de sun," said Brother Dickey. "It'll take all de time you kin spare ter git de grease spots off de little worl' you livin' in."—Atlanta Constitution.

Doctor's Fee in the Well.—"The queerest fee I ever had offered to me was by an old farmer up in Monroe county," said a prominent physician who is also something of a sportsman. "I was up there last year for the trout fishing, and one evening I was summoned from the hotel where I was stopping to attend an old woman in the neighborhood who had suddenly been taken ill. After I had fixed her up her husband said to me: 'Doc, I don't know what your charge is, but I ain't got no ready cash about me. I'll tell you what I'll do, though. See that well over there? There's one o' the finest trout you ever see in that there well, an' if you can catch him he's yours. I had no tackle with me, and as I had to return to the city next morning I missed the opportunity to collect my fee.'—Philadelphia "Record."

The Making of Men.

Frank B. White addressed "White's Class" concerning the relations of employer and employee, or "Building Business and making Men." This address was so good and in such demand that Mr. White was induced to make a very pretty booklet of it, which has been given a wide circulation of the very greatest profit to all who have been fortunate enough to secure it. He said there is probably nothing more essential to permanent business success than strictness, or it might be expressed in the word continuity. It requires time to fit oneself for service. Frequently the individual who becomes qualified to do the work well, and make his services profitable to the company, either gets tired or else can better himself elsewhere, and the result is a change. While each one has his own interest to conserve, it will be found upon investigation that the man who succeeds and reaches his aim is the man who sticks.

Sure Enough.—"Of course, I don't want to criticize, but I don't think it was altogether right for David to say 'all men are liars.' " "Well at any rate, it was safer than to pick out one man and say it to him."—Philadelphia Press.

Not Fair.—White—"I've noticed that the wicked generally get what they deserve." Black—"And I've noticed that the good don't."—Life.

Stella—"Cholly hasn't any originality." Bell—"Not the slightest. Why, I submitted his love letters to three publishers and they all refused them."—"Puck."

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